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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Military Operations of the Belligerents.

Intrigues to Displace Miramon—His Military Plans for the Summer—History and Actual Condition of the Mexican Debt, &c.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans the mails have put us in possession of our correspondence from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the City of Mexico to the 2d of May. All regular communication between Vera Cruz and the capital has been stopped, so that our despatches were necessarily sent by private courier. We are sorry to hear that the *Tennessee* is to be withdrawn, and that regular communication with Mexico will be still more liable to irregularity. The following are letters of our correspondents by this arrival.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

By the English courier, who arrived on the 4th inst., we have advices from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst. While nothing of a startling nature in military or other matters has occurred, the general course of events since last advices per Tehuantepec route, 30th ult., is of the most interesting and important character.

The tenor of advices received from the capital, together with what is known at this point as to events transpiring in other quarters, is a reflex of facts and deductions therefrom, previously given in this correspondence, so far as relates to the powerful effect of the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister, the acts and policy of the English and French ministers at the capital, the desperate condition, pecuniary and otherwi e, of the faction that now rules there, advices from the European Governments to their ministers in Mexico, &c.

In the first place, the recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. McLANE: Its moral force alone appears to be sweeping away the foundation of the Church Party and carrying the Liberal Party onward in its course to supreme control. The French and English Ministers are now not only the open and active, but the *desperate* partisans of the factionists. Altogether they are, day by day, making one desperate move after another to crush the Liberals and sustain themselves. They have raked up Mr. FORSYTH'S doings,—the treaty he blocked out with the Zuloaga Administration, the correspondence, &c., and with statements of their own have sent published accounts of the same to their respective Governments by the British steam-packet which sailed from this port on the 5th inst. The two Ministers are now making every effort to inflame public opinion in Europe against the United States. These sapient diplomats in the City of Mexico proclaim that the "colossus of the North" has recognized the Constitutional Government of this Republic on no other ground than that a large portion of its territory is to be ceded to the United States, besides the granting of other unreasonable demands, calculated to give that Republic control in Mexico to the destruction of European interests. "O Consistency, thou *art* a jewel!" These two representatives of enlightened France and England, while plundering the country themselves and doing their utmost to sustain the most bigoted, sanguinary and wicked faction on the face of the earth, hold up their hands in holy horror because an American Minister dares, in defiance of their threats, without regard to their private pecuniary interest, and not deigning even to consult them or their party, recognizes the Constitutional Government of the country on the common basis of constitutional freedom. For this, the representatives of England and France are invoking the besom of destruction to sweep over the "home of the free—the land of the brave."

Mons. GABRIAC, the enthusiastic representative of the "Latin race" in Mexico, is becoming ecstatic. He comforts the clergy by telling them their long-delayed hope of an European protectorate will soon be gratified—that he daily expects instructions from *l'Empereur* which will authorize him to order his fleet to take Vera Cruz and place the tri-colored flag on the castle of San Juan de Ulua.

While these two European Ambassadors are lashing themselves into this happy state of excitement, the British steam-packet quietly steams into the harbor of Vera Cruz, Sunday, 1st inst., and the next day the English and French fleets quietly disappear! When this news, with the advices from their respective Governments, reach the Ministers reveling in Montezuma's halls, they will probably lose faith in all human governments and propose to take clerical orders at once.

It is stated here on the best authority, that the commanders of the fleets, who made issue with the instructions of the Ministers in Mexico to proceed to extremes in Vera Cruz, have been sustained and the Ministers left in the lurch. The departure of the fleets after the arrival of the European mail is good evidence on this point.

The factionists themselves are straining every nerve, but the material of which this body is composed is so utterly depraved that it appears likely to fall to pieces from the natural process of demoralization. MARQUEZ, who has recently done all the fighting, is at loggerheads with MIRAMON. CORONA, Governor of Mexico, sides with MARQUEZ. ZULOAGA, not satisfied with the position of "fly-captain," is demanding the full Presidency. MIRAMON is at the last extremity for means. Failing in a recent attempt to extort cash from the merchants and capitalists in the city, he demanded a supply from the clergy, and on receiving the usual reply, that they were poor, he turned fiercely upon them and exclaimed, "Money, or I confiscate your property!" The money was forthcoming. The clergy, it is said, are now making efforts to raise a large sum—several millions, on their property, through the agent of ROTHSCHILDS and other heavy capitalists. The priests begin to read the handwriting on the wall.

MARQUEZ left Mexico some days ago with two thousand men to attack DEGOLLADO, it was supposed, but he remains at Toluca, and says he cannot go on for want of means. MEJIA was at Queretara with fifteen hundred men. There is no evidence of any active military demonstration on the part of the factionists in any quarter, though the Consul at Tampico has sent to this place for an American vessel of war, to go there and protect the interests of American citizens, as he learns that the Central forces are about to march on San Luis, and from thence to Tampico.

Seven hundred men under IGNACIO GARCIA GRACIENDOS, left this place on Sunday, 1st inst., to unite with ANFUDIA and TRACONIS, at Jalapa, and attack ROBLES there. The Liberals will have twenty-five hundred men. ROBLES' force is stated at fifteen hundred men, and we are looking for news of a pronunciamento by ROBLES, or a fight at that point, hourly.

The barbarities perpetrated by the factionists, at Tacubaya and vicinity, after the retreat of DEGOLLADO, are reacting most powerfully upon that party. Thirteen numbers of a printed letter-sheet, recounting those atrocities, have been circulated in the City of Mexico. It is said they are edited by a prisoner The *Progreso* of yesterday copies them all, and at the end holds the following language:

"Holy God! Thou who upholdest the Mexican people in their tribulations, Thou who giveth them strength to rank among sovereign nations, Thou who inspirest her with the sublime desire to burst the bonds of slavery, animate her to purify the land and remove from it those bloody stains her executioners have imprinted thereon.

God of the Nations! Thou who art merciful and just, strengthen, O strengthen this people, that they may recover their inalienable rights, rest secure in the future and stand worthy to be counted among those Christian people who accept Thy saving grace, given to the world through the blood of Thy Son.

God of the Nations! Cause the expiation of crime, permit this people to escape from the contumely of their oppressors, give them peace, justice and virtue, and in the end, enable this oppressed people to break their chains and become in Thy hand the terrible instrument of Thy inexorable justice.

Alas, the assassins! Alas, the executioners! Alas, the modern pharisees! Curses will rest upon the land watered by innocent blood, the blood of brothers perfidiously and cruelly shed!"

At the present moment there is no disposition manifested to molest Americans in the Capital, but there is no knowing what might be done by any irresponsible band in a moment of desperation and frenzy. The five Americans who were unceremoniously imprisoned, have been as unceremoniously turned loose. Mr. BLACK, the American Consul, has stood his ground manfully. The Juarez Government has issued to him its *exequatur*, and he has been informed by the American Minister that he is still Consul in Mexico.

The blockade that has existed between this place and the Capital has been partially removed, it appears, as the diligence occasionally gets through. The passengers are invariably robbed, unless they fight. There are now two ways of reaching the City of Mexico. One is to quietly allow yourself to be maltreated and robbed clean down to your shirt, and thank the robbers for their kindness after it is over. The other is to fight, and this game once commenced, you must win or all is lost.

Within a few days some twenty Germans and French have arrived from the Capital to take passage in the *Tennessee*. They were all robbed on the way down. On the 5th, ten Americans arrived. They fought their way through the robbers, giving two of them their *quietus*. All parties concur in their statement respecting the unhappy condition of the Capital, and this is pretty much the only point upon which they do concur.

Several gentlemen ardent in the Liberal cause arrived in the *Tennessee*. It is said deputations have waited upon President JUAREZ, offering to escort him to the City of Mexico and place him in the Presidential chair in that city on very reasonable terms. There is much generosity and enthusiasm manifested by all Americans who come here, and it is a pity it cannot have a legitimate vent. But the time is not yet.

For the information of parties who forwarded letters per *Tennessee*, the *Progreso* of this morning states that for the present they will remain in the Vera Cruz Post-office, as General ROBLES has proclaimed that no dispatches except those addressed to foreign ministers will be allowed to pass Jalapa. All other matter will be detained and inspected by the officials of his Government. It appears that Señor ROBLES, who left the United States to waddle into the Mexican Presidency and put his country to rights, is stationed at Jalapa as inspector of diligences and mail bags.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

A statement of the present financial condition of Mexico, in connection with the motives of action on the part of the French and English Ministers, may at this time be both useful and interesting. The following facts were obtained at the *Secretaria de Hacienda*, the officials of which kindly gave your correspondent every facility.

The first loan made by Mexico with a foreign party was that concluded in London in 1823, with the house of GOLDSMIDT. This was after the abdication of ITURBIDE, and upon the organization of the Republican form of Government. Mexican bonds were issued for £32,00,000. They sold at 50 per cent. or £1,600,000. The firm of GOLDSMIDT received for commission, payment of interest, &c., £419,936, giving £1,180,064. or $5,900,323 as the produce of the $16,000,000 issued in bonds and bearing interest of 5 per cent. per annum. In 1824 another loan of the same nature was made in London with the house of BARCLAY, Mexico issued her bonds to the amount of $16,000,000, and received therefor the net sum of $5,393,991, bearing interest of 6 per cent. per annum.

We perceive, therefore, that in 1823 and 1824 Mexico became indebted to parties in England for the sum of $32,000,000, part bearing interest of 5 per cent. per annum and part 6 per cent. per annum. Mexico subsequently made fresh loans and issued new bonds, which, with arrearages of interest, amounted in April, 1857, to the sum of £10,241,650, or $51,208,250. This is what is called the English bond debt, bearing interest of 3 per cent. per annum.

Besides this, there is due to English citizens the sum of $5,376,865, arising from reclamations for damages, seizures, &c., appertaining mostly to the English Tobacco Company. This is called the English Convention debt, and bears interest of 3 per cent. per annum.

The French debt, as adjusted by the Convention of April, 1857, was $263,490 33, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

The Spanish debt, according to the Convention of April, 1857, was $6,563,500, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

These compose the foreign debts of Mexico, the sum total of which was in April, 1857, as follows:

English Bond debt	$51,208,250 00
English Convention debt	5,376,865 00
French Convention debt	263,490 33
Spanish Convention debt	6,563,500 00
Total Foreign debt of Mexico	$63,382,105 33

The Conventional agreement of Mexico with the foreign Governments for the payment of these debts is, that a percentage of the monies received at the various Custom-houses in the Republic shall be appropriated in the following proportions:

Of the duties on French vessels for the French Convention debt	25 per cent.
For the English Bond debt	25 per cent.
For the English Convention debt	16 per cent.
Left to the Government of Mexico	34 per cent.
Of the duties accruing on all vessels not French for the English bond debt	25 per cent.
For the English Convention debt	24 per cent.
For the French Convention debt	8 per cent.
Left to the Mexican Government	43 per cent.

In connection with the above allotments to the English and French, it was covenanted that 8 per cent. of the aforesaid duties should be appropriated to the Spanish Convention debt; but by reason of a pending dispute, payment for the present is withheld.

Since the date of the last Convention—April, 1857—nearly the whole of the French debt has been paid. It may be said, therefore, that the foreign debt of Mexico amounts in round numbers to $63,000,000, bearing interest of 3 per cent. per annum, except the English Convention debt of $5,376,865, the rate of interest on which was raised by ZULOAGA to 5 per cent.

In this connection, it may be well to state that the domestic debt of Mexico is, in bonds issued bearing 3 per cent interest $18,801,275
Floating debt, amount not accurately known, interest 3 per cent. per annum, estimated 15,000,000
Domestic debt $33 801,275
Foreign debt 63,000,000
Domestic and foreign debt, total $96,801,275

To this must be added American and other claims, an approximation to the amount of which cannot now be made. The above represents a heavy debt, but to a country like Mexico, with peace and prosperity, it would be a mere bagatelle. With fifty millions of dollars, Mexico could buy up all claims of every name and nature against her.

The duties received at the Mexican ports on the Pacific being small in amount, have had no attention on the part of the foreign Governments. They look to the ports on the Gulf, especially Vera Cruz, which pays nearly all that is paid.

It has been the custom for the importers in the City of Mexico to pay 50 per cent. of their duties in cash at Vera Cruz, and 50 per cent. in obligations payable at forty, sixty, and eighty days' sight in the City of Mexico. In view of the depressed condition of business in consequence of the revolution, and to concentrate the business at this point, where the Constitutional Government is located, the Executive proposed to the merchants a deduction of 20 per cent. on the sum total of their duties, provided they paid the same in cash at Vera Cruz. The merchants were well satisfied with this arrangement, and accordingly the duties accruing at the port of Vera Cruz, as well as other ports on the Gulf, were paid to the officers of the Constitutional Government in cash, after deducting 20 per cent. It was in the efforts of the English and French Ministers to break up this arrangement that these parties first made themselves prominent as partisans of the Miramon faction. Without going into a detailed account of the matter, it is sufficient to state that they wished to deprive the Constitutional Government of all resource, and enforce the payment of the duties to the Miramon Government in the City of Mexico. To this end, and after claiming damage of the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz for all the injuries inflicted on French citizens by the Miramon Government, the French Minister, GABRIAC, though his nation had but a trifling interest in the matter, ordered Admiral PINAUD, commanding the French fleet, to bombard Vera Cruz, take the city, &c., &c. The English Minister, Mr. OTWAY, followed in the steps of Mons. GABRIAC, and ordered Capt. FREDERICKS, commander of the English fleet, to cooperate with Admiral PINAUD in applying coercive measures to Vera Cruz. On receiving these orders, the two officers consulted together, and as the Juarez Government not only fulfilled the Conventional agreements with their respective Governments to the extent of its ability, but gave every evidence of a determination to continue so to do to the extent of the national resources; and having the good sense to see clearly that coercive measures would effectually dry up the only resources left to the nation by which it could fulfill its obligations, and that the only Government in whom their respective Governments could in reality place any confidence was this same Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, these officers notified the Ministers in the City of Mexico that they must take issue with them on the matter of proceeding to extremes, report to their superiors and await higher orders. This is the precise point at which the affair has rested for the past two months. The British steamer which arrived here on the 1st instant, brought advices which sustained the naval officers as against the Ministers, and next day they hove up anchors and departed. Mons. GABRIAC and Mr. OTWAY have lost the first and most important point in the desperate game they undertook to play, and if they do not receive evidence of the marked disapprobation from their respective Governments, when all the facts are fully known, your correspondent is out of his reckonings.

It is openly charged that these officials, as well as others, are held to the factionists through the pocket. It is painful to think that foreigners in this country, representing enlightened and Christian countries, should allow private pecuniary interest to influence them to lend their aid to a miserable faction whose mission appears to be to carry death and desolation through its own land. The course of these officials, however, causes the step taken by Mr. McLANE, and the position now held by the United States, to stand out in bold relief, as opposed to all that is bigoted, despotic and wicked.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, May 8, 1859—7 o'clock.

A courier has just arrived from the City of Mexico. No news of any great importance. The Miramon Government had proclaimed that all communication with VERA CRUZ was closed; no diligences or trains allowed to pass between the two cities. Symptoms of revolution in the City of Mexico were so manifest that MIRAMON was obliged to give up the idea of dispatching the balance of the army to unite in the contemplated attack upon DEGOLLADO. MITLA.

From the Capital—State of Affairs in the City of Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, May 2, 1859.

My last letter to you left us amidst the alarms occasioned by those atrocities which had plunged this entire population into a state of unusual excitement—the clergy and army more violent, if possible, than ever for the death of all their reasonable opponents, and all the better class of people horrified at the assassinations which had taken place, and justly fearful that the fury of the clergy might any moment burst forth in new *autos de fé*. A second massacre of San Bartholomew was talked of in the secret councils of the clergy, and it is said there were many advocates of a summary disposition of all heretics. Foreigners met in their houses and discussed the dangers which surrounded and threatened them, and it was for a time resolved to sign an address to the British Minister, asking him to demand for foreigners positive guarantees for life if not for property. But the partisan feelings of the British Minister, who has become the tool of the unscrupulous Minister of France, deterred foreigners from this act, fearing his imprudence or partisanship might perhaps betray the signers of such a petition into the hands of the police; and, thus cut off from all foreign representative aid, they would assuredly suffer the acutest persecutions of the clergy if they were not promptly shot for their trouble and daring in raising their voices against the insecurity created by the zeal of the Church. Many were in favor of taking up arms and resisting all attempts at their lives by force of arms. But this resort has so far been delayed, with the hope that the storm may become partially lulled, and that some foreign aid may come before we are again in the same position as on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th instant. The journals of this capital are still violent in their denunciations of foreigners. The priests still declaim in the most bitter manner against all suspected of progressive notions. But with all these there is a decided change going on for the greater security of foreigners. It is believed that the clergy cannot carry their butchery much further, without exasperating a certain class of the people to such a degree that they must rise up and crush them, no matter if utter annihilation comes to those who may initiate this movement. The story of the Alamo is remembered by many in Mexico. They do well to remember that story. Assuredly if more foreigners be butchered in cold blood for the mere gratification of bigots, there will be a tempest raised here which can never be lulled until the last of the priests of Mexico is made to account for the sins of his associates.

Although the fury of the clergy for the moment may be considered as subsiding, I do not by any means consider it permanently checked. In the first heat after the acts at Tacubaya, they thought their atrocities would spread terror to the ranks of their enemies and disperse them in all quarters. The result has not been in accordance with their hopes. The Federalists preserved their retreat in good order from here to Morelia and Guanajuato. At Morelia, DEGOLLADO commenced promptly to prepare for defence. At Guanajuato the Federalists received assurances of powerful support from San Luis Potosi, and therefore made a stand. General ZARAGOSA and Colonels LANE and QUERRAGA first occupied Guanajuato, and were waiting the arrival of ZUOSUA with two thousand men from San Luis Potosi, and GARCIA, from Tamaulipas with one thousand more. These all united, the Federal army at Guanajuato would amount to six thousand men.

Gen. MARQUEZ, the Nena Sahib of Mexico, left this place on the 19th with 3,500 men, 28 pieces of artillery and a long train of supplies. This expedition is the best appointed of any I have seen leave here for a long time, and is intended to operate against DEGOLLADO at Morelia.

About the same time with the departure of the expedition of MARQUEZ, another expedition was sent out against Gens. TRACONIS, AMPUDIA and ALATRISTE, who were at the time in the valley at the foot of the volcanos. This last expedition, which was commanded by Gen. VALEZ, returned home without reporting a single victory, which gives a certain coloring to the report that it was defeated. The Federalists, however, under TRACONIS and his associates, have fallen back. Doubtless, the insufficiency of their force to operate to advantage here has induced them to join their companions elsewhere. TRACONIS is believed to have gone to join the Federalists either at Morelia or Guanajuato.

All manner of schemes have been under discussion here. First, MIRAMON wished to confiscate the clergy property. This he was forced to give up. Next comes a conspiracy to bring ZULOAGA back into power. This scheme is patronized warmly by the British Minister, who, finding that he will not be able to continue in relations with MIRAMON, owing to instructions from his Government, is desirous of sustaining the Clergy party, and therefore wishes to make use of a President already recognized by his Government. He will make use of a deal of sophistry, if his scheme succeeds, to make it appear that ZULOAGA has been the actual President of Mexico all the time. This dirty trick only is equaled by the conduct of our Government in "affirming" the conduct of FORSYTH and then declaring that the Zuloaga Government had never been recognized by the United States.

Since my last, the Ministers of England and France have renewed their efforts to entangle their Governments in the schemes of the clergy of Mexico. They have sent new orders to Vera Cruz to the commanders of their fleets, ordering those officials to take positions hostile to the Vera Cruz arms. Although the Ministers had been snubbed and their orders disregarded on half-a-dozen previous occasions, they had the temerity again to repeat their self-conceived partisan orders. I am unable to possess myself of these last orders, or the replies given to them by the English and French commanders. The result of the whole business is, the commanders refused positively to act, and so the disreputable Ministers are again foiled. They are now cooking up a new dose of annoyance for the people of Vera Cruz. From a gentleman in the Palace who hears and sees much of the spoken and written sentiments of the two Ministers, I learn that those two precious fellows now propose to force the people of Vera Cruz to comply with the 10th article of the Arancel, which gives 50 per cent. of the duties collected at that port to the party in possession of the Capital? Notwithstanding the commerce will lose by this, and no one gain except the Priest party, the Ministers see in this gain of their friends sufficient cause for degrading the force of England and France for such a base purpose. Will our vessels-of-war look on and see this disreputable demand forced down the throats of the Federal Government at Vera Cruz? Can the people of the United States quietly look on and see a people struggling for the free Government they enjoy thus whipped into submission by the tricks of the priests of Mexico, backed by two representatives of European absolutism? Certainly our strong-minded women—if men have run out—should be able to sustain our proper fame and clear us from the accusation of selfishness, which must light upon us, if we longer tolerate these European interferences in the affairs of Mexico.

There will go on by this mail to the British Foreign Office a number of complaints of British subjects for outrages perpetrated upon them by the Priest party of Mexico, to which the British Minister has not only turned a deaf ear, but has absolutely become an accuser and traducer of the character of his subjects! These cases will be shown up in such clear and unmistakable colors that the British Minister will be unable—even with the lies furnished him (at his request) by the police of the capital—to defend his infamous conduct before his Government. With these cases we have little to do, except in so much as they concern every person who enjoys human feelings, and can sympathize with his fellow-being when he is submitted to the most outrageous treatment from a set of demons incarnate, such as the Clergy Party in possession of this city. One of these cases of Englishmen is that of GEO. SELBY, who was led out to be shot after suffering such persecution for forty-eight hours that, as he told me himself, he longed for the morning of execution to arrive. He was saved, but not through the interference of the British Minister. He had made a petition for redress at the suggestion of a number of the most respectable of his fellow-countrymen in Mexico. His prayer, that breathed the feeling language of one that had taken the position to be shot on the field, was rudely cast aside by the British Minister, with the remark, "I do not think it a case of reclamation. Besides, these cases are only presented to me now for the purpose of annoying me and the Government!" I leave the reader to qualify this monster, who disgraces the English nation in Mexico. His conduct, in refusing protection to British subjects, should be taken as a mercy by all of our countrymen here, but our Government should make use of it to ask the removal of this person. In speaking of the British Minister, I mean the Minister Mr. OTWAY, and would not be understood to cast a single reflection upon any other member of the Legation. The Secretary of the Legation, Mr. MATHEWS, once Governor of the Barbadoes, and afterwards British Consul at Charleston, and after at Philadelphia, is too well known in the United States to rest for a moment under any dishonorable charge. The dinner given to him by the Club in Philadelphia, at the time of the Crampton affair, will bring to the minds of many of your readers his popularity in Philadelphia. He is a fine old English gentleman, and I hear feels deeply mortified and humiliated at the disgraceful conduct of his superior, who, if report says correctly, should have left here immediately on Mr. MATTHEWS' arrival, but was detained to play the dirty part he has with the Clergy Party, of which his wife numbers herself an active member.

The outrages perpetrated upon Americans in these days are numerous. During the siege every American entering this city was seized and thrown in prison, and then detained without accusation or trial. One American was seized because he was believed to be an officer in the Constitutional army. His papers were seized and promptly examined on the suspicion. They were dispatches from the Federalists. But this individual, notwithstanding he has done some service as a fillibuster, and came here for the Lord only knows what, had his eyes open. He brought letters to the Minister of Guatemala, to several dignitaries in the Church, and several other persons in the Anti-Constitutional Party. After he was twice paraded in the streets as a Captain of the "Blouses," and all devout Christians looked upon him as a proper victim of the assassins of the Church, they have been forced to let him go. His previous "experience among Greasers" as he calls it, saved him. Had he been shot, I do not believe that two persons in Mexico would have doubted that he was a chief in the Federal camp. He looked the character, and your correspondent does not vouch for him yet, further than that he has been decidedly too clever for the priests and police of this city. Were many of our fellow-countrymen to take lessons from this "wide-awake," they would get on much easier in Spanish-American countries. Most of the other Americans, after being a month in prison, have been liberated, without trials or even accusations. I know of only one poor fellow who still is detained. He appears to have no friends in the Priest Party, and has, I learn, an enemy in the police. That is enough in these times.

The last day of Lent was celebrated by discharging from the prisons the tailors, shoemakers, barbers, &c., &c., who had for a long time been confined as political prisoners. Persons of more elevated positions in life are still retained—it being deemed unsafe to fill the streets at once with over 1,000 persons kept in durance for from one to two months for no other reason than that they hold views opposite to those of the holders of this city. The class of persons made political prisoners in Mexico is one of the causes for laughter and disgust which the stranger encounters in Mexico. When before in the history of the world have shoemakers and barbers been regarded as persons of a character to strand the ship of State. In the late unbridled rage of the clergy this class of the population has suffered, while all persons who were engaged with the Federalists in transmitting money to them and advising them of all passing occurrences, were strolling at liberty through the streets of Mexico.

The friends of the Federalists are at work here again, but I see no hope of their accomplishing anything further than to create alarm amongst the clergy. Every day we hear some little spicy address made to the clergy, warning them of the day of retribution. These addresses are printed and circulated privately amongst the populace. They are for the moment impotent, except in checking the clergy in their excesses. The clergy and Spaniards see that when the hour for vengeance does come—as come it must at no distant day—they will then sicken at the thought of their own atrocious acts. Already several bands have thrown away all their claim to be called Federalists or Conservadores, and openly declare their sole object to be the destruction of Spaniards. Two Englishmen narrowly escaped from these chaps the other day, having been seized as Spaniards, but when they convinced their captors that they were Englishmen, they were set at liberty. This feeling of revenge is now growing strong on all sides, and who can wonder at it after what took place here on the 11th and 12th? Below I give you a translation of one of the incendiary addresses made to the clergy. For the reason that it is truthful, I prefer it to others:

"TO THE CLERGY: Victory to fanaticism! The Liberal army has retired from Tacubaya, and the camp is now covered with gibbets by the defenders of religion. Rejoice, oh, ye clergy! ring a merry peal on the bells of your churches; adorn your towers with rich banners; strew flowers over the roads where your armies march, and bestow garlands on your champions. Rejoice! your dominion is prolonged. But listen, ye clergy! ye are cursed by the voice of humanity, because ye are more infamous than Cain; because your hands and garments distil blood, the blood of your brethren; but it is not the blood which is shed in battle-fields, nor that which covers the veteran soldier; no, it is the blood which runs from the gallows, and which stains the executioner and the assassin.

Archbishop of Mexico! you have witnessed the erection of the gibbets in Tacubaya; you have been conscious of the footsteps of the victims as they marched to death; you have heard the orders of the assassins; you, who could have saved them, have not been capable of a charitable action; you have allowed them to perish without even imploring salvation for their souls. You de well, most evangelical pastor. What matters it if the sheep die, so long as the goods of the shepherds be saved? The cities are filled with dismay; villages are deserted, farms are without cultivation, families are in mourning, in orphanage and in misery; gibbets are erected in every direction, and a torrent of blood flows over our country; but you—rejoice! because thus you will conserve dominion over your property; because you have excited the slaughter—placing weapons in the hands of a brother against a brother, of a father against his son, of a friend against a friend. Rejoice! because you are the author of schism, denying the sacrament to the victims, and administering blessings to the assassin. Rejoice! because this torrent of blood flows from your Episcopal throne. What matters it to you—war, famine and devastation—so long as the property of the clergy be saved? You have not the mission of taking care of the sheep, but that of enriching the shepherds.

Clergy! your sin is very great; your representatives have scandalized the nation, voting the pain of death for political offences; you have witnessed the immolation of the martyrs of Tacubaya without a single shudder—without even affording them the aid of that religion of which you boast, and many of your members, with your prelate, have gone to chuckle over the place of execution. They have done well, because those places are consecrated for the sacrifice of the true sons of Christ; because, there, the angels from heaven came down to receive their souls, and to conduct them in heavenly harmony to the resting-place of eternal happiness; because they—naked, insulted, scoffed—were the martyrs of liberty; whilst you, notwithstanding the immensity of your property, your rich garments, and your pious character—you are nothing more than assassins without faith, who wish to deceive the public, fill it with fanaticism, convert it into an instrument wherewith to enrich yourselves; because your only ambition is not to be separated from your earthly goods.

War to ye, impious clergy! who, abandoning the footsteps of Jesus Christ, rush on to butchery and extermination by unfurling the banner of civil war; who cover your panther hides with fleece; who delight in executions and scaffolds. War to ye! who have placed the Republic, for the miserable consideration of your property, in the imminent risk of losing her religion and her political existence. May the execrations of posterity fall on your memory, as the blood of the martyrs of Tacubaya has fallen on your heads!

MEXICO, April, 1859."

These are the appeals now made daily to the popular feeling. But with all these I have no faith that there is sufficient soul left in the people of Mexico to put down the fanaticism of the Church. Your correspondent has studied events here carefully, and frankly declares that even now, although the clergy have but the capital and a few other towns, he sees but little chance for the Constitutional forces to crush the clergy. To restore peace to the country is an impossibility for either party, unless protected by some foreign ally.

The news from the interior is favorable to the cause of the Constitutionalists. Colima, Tepic, and San Luis Potosi have fallen into their hands since the date of my last, so that now the Clergy Party have not one port in the whole country. The Constitutionalists have a large force at Guanajuato, and it is known for certain that already General MARQUEZ, the Mexican Nena Sahib, has been forced to abandon his campaign against Morelia.

MIRAMON is now equipping an expedition, and it is said is going to make another campaign himself. If he starts, as I believe he will, you may look out to hear of sanguinary battles in the interior of the country. The Constitutionalists are daily improving in their discipline. They have now some accomplished and daring officers, and no doubt will give MIRAMON such fighting as he has not found in his previous campaigns. The latter will take with him all the valor and discipline of his own army—of which he has considerable—and a new chapter will be opened in Mexican civil war. Should the campaign be successful, he will return and let the country again fall up in his rear as it has done on previous occasions. If he be defeated, he will fall back here to persecute us as long as he can, and then to resume the guerilla mode of warfare. As a guerilla he will be able to distract the country and keep it pretty much as it now is. So let the game go as it may, peace we cannot have until we get foreign intervention. Until that period arrives rivers of blood must flow in Mexico. There is no avoiding the alternative for us. We must adopt Mexico—must protect her and give her peace by some means or another. If European Powers come in here, our citizens assuredly will come in crowds to carry the arms of the repelling party, and in the end must win the day for the party enjoying their sympathies. It is therefore better for us that our Government sets to work properly and saves all this blood, treasure, and time. Mexico can now pay all her debts, and have still an abundance; but with a protracted civil war she may become a beggar in every respect.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18.

According to the latest advices received here from official quarters in Mexico, the main body of the Liberal army was on the 1st of May at Guanajuato, under command of General ZUAZUA, who was making preparations for an advance on the City of Mexico. Much enthusiasm animated the troops. The English and French fleets, with the exception of one vessel of each nation, have left Sacrificios, which is three miles from Vera Cruz, and hence all fears of hostilities on their part are for the present, at least, quieted.

It was supposed that Mr. OTWAY would be superseded by another British Minister, and the Constitutional Government recognized by England.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

Consols 90 5-8—Breadstuffs at a Decline—Provisions Advanced.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, May 18.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., passed Cape Race last evening, *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

The screw steamer *Lebanon* from New-York, April 21, arrived at Liverpool May 4.

The screw steamer *Indian*, from Portland, April 23, arrived at Liverpool May 5.

The Ministerial gain at the election is computed at 25.

THE WAR.

No battle had yet been fought. The Austrians crossed the Po, and made a further advance into Piedmont, but the inundations are said to have compelled them to make a partial retreat.

The Austrians were repulsed in an effort to cross the Po at Trassinatto, with considerable loss.

The dilatoriness of the Austrians excites great surprise. Their vanguard was at Tronzaro.

The Sardinians, it was reported, had seized all the Austrian merchant vessels at Genoa.

The French in a few days would muster 100,000 troops in Piedmont.

The Emperor NAPOLEON remained at Paris, but was expected to start for the army on the 12th.

There are whispers of martial law in Paris after his departure.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command in Italy.

The banking house which had suspended at Vienna was that of WEUSLEIN & KETER, and the amount of their liabilities was £2,000,000.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 7.

Baron HUMBOLDT died yesterday.

PARIS, Saturday, May 7.

Marshal VAILLANT and Count WALEWSKI are appointed members of the Privy Council.

General RANDON succeeds to the Ministry of War, and M. ROUER becomes President of the Senate.

M. DELANGLE retires from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice, and the Duke of PADONE becomes Minister of the Interior.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were on speculation and 2,000 for export. Prices had declined ¼d.@¾d., but quotations were nominal, except for Middling, which showed much irregularity. The sales on Friday were 4,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7½d.; ditto Middlings, 6¾d.; Mobile Fair, 7d.; ditto Middlings, 6¾d.; Upland Fair, 6¾d.; ditto Middlings, 6¼d. Stock in port, 403,000 bales, of which 314,500 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from Manchester continue to be unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, prices were weak and sales quite unimportant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BREADSTUFFS dull and slightly declined since Tuesday. WHEAT opened with a large speculative inquiry, an excited market and an advance of 9d. on all descriptions, but it subsequently subsided. FLOUR was dull and offered at 6d.@9d. decline since Tuesday. Quotations are nominal at 12s.@15s. WHEAT also dull, at 6d.@9d. decline since Tuesday. Quotations nominal. Western Red, 8s.@11s. 3d.; White, 10s@11s. 5d.; Southern White, 10s. 9d.@13s. 6d. CORN dull, and declined 3d.@6d. Mixed, 7s.@7s. 1d.; Yellow, 7s.@7s. 3d.; White 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others, quote large advances on nearly all descriptions of Provisions. BEEF was buoyant at the opening, and advanced fully 10s.@20s., closing quiet and steady at the advance. PORK also opened buoyant, and advanced 6s.@10s. on the week, closing quiet but steady at 90s. ₱ barrel. LARD firm, and holders demanding an advance to 60s. @62s. TALLOW declined, and selling at 57s. 6d.@58s. for butchers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm; Pots considerably advanced, and quoted at 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Pearls steady at 31s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull. RICE firm and advanced 1s., closing quiet. FISH OILS unchanged; sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL 31s.@33s. RESIN firm, at 4s. 5d. on the spot, and 4s. 3d. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at a slight advance; it is quoted at 42s. 6d.@45s. TAR weak in price, and rather inactive.

LATEST.

SATURDAY—Noon.

COTTON quiet and steady. Sales to-day 4,000 bales.

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote: WHEAT quiet and quotations barely maintained. White 54s.@58s.; red 50s.@54s. FLOUR 28s.@34s. IRON dull. Welsh rails £6 5s. Welsh bars £6. COFFEE heavy and declined 3s.@4s. (?) SALTPETRE advanced 1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and easier; quoted at 45s. 6d. RICE opened firm, but closed dull. LINSEED declined slightly and selling at 29s. Other articles unchanged and quiet.

London Money market active. The Bank of England had advanced rates to 4½ ₱ cent. The specie in its vault had decreased £435,000 since last weekly returns. Consols closed Friday at 90¼@90⅝ for money and account. Bar silver, 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d.

LATEST.—*London, Saturday*, 11 A. M.—Consols are at 90⅜@90¾.

Havre, May 4.—Cotton very dull. Sales of the week, including yesterday, 1,000 bales. The decline on the week is fully 2f.@3f. Tres ordinaire, 104f.; bas, 97f.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, at a slight decline on all descriptions, excepting WHEAT, which has advanced slightly. POT ASHES dull. PEARLS firm. RICE firm, at a slight advance. TALLOW advanced considerably. PROVISIONS buoyant and advanced considerably. All other articles unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: Federal Securities slightly declined. Railway Bonds depressed. Messrs. BELL & Co. report: State Stocks depressed, but not exceeding two per cent. Railway Bonds considerably declined, with but few sales.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Five Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 18.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with San Francisco dates of the

RANK IN THE NAVY.

The Question of Assimilated Rank in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a verbose article in your paper of the 6th ult., headed "Rank in the Navy," which appears to be an attempt to re-open the question of assimilated rank long since thoroughly discussed and definitely settled by abler men than the writer of that article shows himself to be. The matter at issue originated in the fact that a ship-of-war is not only a floating battery but also a dwelling for those who have functions to perform in it. The officers and crew inhabit it as a home, and their comfort depends upon the household economy established. The accommodations are, of course, very restricted, as they necessarily are in all vessels whether of war or commerce; and but few privileges can be had by any. Now, by whom are they to be enjoyed? What rule is to determine their appointment? In all military establishments these privileges are habitually regulated by rank; the higher the rank the more comfortable the position; and the line or sea officers of the Navy, because they possessed a graduated rank inherent to military systems, (which, by the way, should have effect only among themselves,) claimed all the privileges on the ground of that rank. A gray-haired surgeon of University education and profound scientific attainments, or a chief engineer of commensurate qualifications, was to yield precedence to a lieutenant young enough to be his grandson, and so utterly his inferior in education, general intelligence and social position *out of the ship*, as to make comparison simply an absurdity. This surgeon or engineer was to enter a boat first and leave it last, and on all occasions on board ship or in the performance of official duties, was to suffer personal humiliation, and to defer socially to this young man, whose only claim for the deference was in the accident of his relatives having had the political influence to get him appointed into the service when a boy; while the surgeon or engineer entered the service at mature age, in the democratic way, by fair competition and a public examination, which based his appointment on his own merits instead of the party importance of his relatives. Such a state of things evidently could not last; gentlemen possessing the abilities of the surgeons and naval engineers were not likely long to submit to assumptions without right and pretentions without basis; some way of remedying such monstrous conditions was to be devised, and the easiest and briefest mode was the one that has been adopted, not only in our own but in the British and French Navies, of giving assimilated rank to the pursers and to the medical and engineer officers. This rank is not a military one, and means nothing, if the latter term be restricted to denote right of command in matters pertaining to battle; but it has meaning, and is of importance in matters pertaining to social position, to shipboard privileges, and to the few technical duties in common; in them it gives equality with the grades of line officers having the same assimilated rank, and when the two meet it is as equals, while in strictly military matters as in strictly professional ones there can never by any possibility be collision because there they can never be conjoined. Such assimilated rank is proper in every aspect, the privileges should be greater for those holding the more responsible positions and possessing the higher educational qualifications.

The writer of the article on "Rank in the Navy", thinks "that to the unassisted human faculties the idea of military rank without authority is one of sheer nonsense and absurdity." He fails to discriminate between military rank as restricted above and the assimilated rank in question. Had the word "rank" been omitted in the "General Orders" complained of, what would have been necessary to replace it? Why a long catalogue in detail of the privileges which the assimilated officers were to enjoy. Instead then of saying simply that surgeons, for instance, of such and such a number of years standing should have assimilated rank with commanders—that is, in all social relations and technical duties should have the same rights and privileges—an enumeration of these rights and privileges would have been necessary with an assignment of the same to surgeons. All this, however, is so obvious that its mere statement is as tedious as a twice-told tale—an argument would be an insult to the intelligence of the reader. Every one that ingenuity could invent was employed on both sides before the Departmental orders were confirmed by Congress. The sea officers struggled, if not wisely, yet, at least, obstinately, to preserve their monopoly, but, after a full and impartial hearing, that Court of last appeal decided the case against them, and properly too, and in accordance with right and common sense, both of which were shamefully outraged by previous usages.

The writer of "Rank in the Navy" states that other countries, meaning England and France, owing to "more recent and frequent experience" (in war) remember "the purpose in maintaining a Navy," and when framing "their Naval Rules and Regulations' keep properly in view the reasons for employing pursers, doctors and engineers; and by implication, of course, that these other countries have properly positioned them, giving the reader to understand, if anything is to be understood, that in the navies of those countries these officers have no position. Now he either greatly presumes on the ignorance in this matter of his readers, or is himself greatly ignorant. I award him the charitable horn of the dilemma, and refer him for information to the *British Naval and Military Gazette* of Feb. 19, 1859, wherein he will find the position held by the French naval engineers, pursers and surgeons. The astute Government of that great military nation has probably had its "human faculties" "assisted," for in the magazine referred to, and from which I extract so much as relates to engineers, as they seem to be the target aimed at, will be found the following:

The French Marine "comprises five distinct departments, the first including only officers of the navy properly so-called; then come the naval engineers, commissariat (pursers) inspectors, and a sanitary board," (surgeons.) The graduation of the engineers is as follows: "The engineers are all obliged in the first instance to pass through the ordeal of apprenticeship, after which they become successively sub-engineers of the third, second and first classes, then engineers of the second and first class, above whom the director of naval construction and the inspector-General preside." Now for the assimilated rank. "A French admiral ranks with a field marshal; a vice-admiral and an inspector-general of naval engineers with a general of division; a rear admiral is considered equal in rank to a director of naval construction." "Captains of line-of-battle ships, first-class engineers, first-class commissaries, (pursers,) and first-class physicians are upon an equality; as are captains of frigates, second class engineers, commissaries and physicians; these last three being considered on a par with lieutenant-colonels."

In the United States Service, the corps of naval engineers comprise four grades, namely: third, second and first assistant engineers, and chief engineers, over whom presides an engineer-in-chief. The functions of the French inspector general of naval engineers and of the first-class engineers are the same—*precisely* the same—as those of our own chief-engineers. The qualifications are alike, the duties performed identical. But how great is the difference of rank! In our own democratic land, the highest rank bestowed—and that grudgingly—on the engineer, is that of commander, while in imperial France, where military proprieties have been most accurately determined, he rises to an equality with vice-admirals, generals-of division, and captains of line-of-battle-ships; while the second-class engineers, corresponding to our first assistants, rank with captains of frigates and lieutenant-colonels. The Emperor of the French is a man wise in his generation, and knows the advantage of having solid foundations for his throne. The engineer is indeed, as Mr. TOUCEY observed, with his usual good sense and acumen, second in importance only to the captain of the ship, and he will doubtless live to see his prediction that the day is not far distant when the engineer shall be so recognized, realized.

In the British Navy, the most aristocratic that ever existed and by no means a model for us,—where the sea officer appointments are kept as arks of refuge for the scions of nobility because they can perform the common duties of deck officers but are utterly incompetent to the professional ones; the highest grade of engineer officers is that of inspectors of machinery; they rank with commanders, and their functions are also performed by our chief engineers. There is at present a strong move being made in the House of Commons to materially advance the position of English engineers, and before the close of the present session they will undoubtedly obtain a great accession of rank. But the writer of "Rank in the Navy" is more British than the British; he out-herods Herod and bangs Bannagher himself; his ideas being several centuries behind the present advance of civilization, he naturally appeals to the customs "in the disciplency of the British Navy," a period cotemporary with CHARLES II. and JAMES II. and thinks them quite proper for the government of the American Navy; entirely forgetting that the sea officers of those days were the nobility of Great Britain, and carried their feudal privileges into the navy with them; they possessed these privileges not as *sea officers* but as *noblemen*. The sea officers of our own Navy are, however, for the most part the children of very honest tradespeople and mechanics, who were glad to enter their sons in the service for a livelihood. This, indeed, is no disparagement to them, and a parvenu assumption of rank and gentility is simply laughable as a ridiculous evidence of a want of sense.

There is one very amusing portion of this writer's communication, where, after informing us that in the early days of the British Navy the "fighting officers" were not seamen, (and there are some now in our Navy who could not justly be reproached with this qualification,) he goes on to say that had it been necessary, these "fighting officers" could and would have become surgeons and pursers, and, doubtless, engineers, and every other sort of profession, as well as seamen. What must be thought of the intelligence of a person making such a statement? Who does not know that to be, for instance, a surgeon or an engineer require the study and experience of the best part of a life? When these "admirable Crichtons" arise, I will venture the prediction that the writer of "Rank in the Navy" will not be found among them. The claim for the possession of these encyclopedic accomplishments comes oddly from a corps of officers, who, but a few years since, themselves pronounced a very large portion of their number incompetent to the performance of their duties—the common duties of a deck officer—including not a fraction of science, but only a little common sense and knowledge of routine. This large portion was in effect dismissed the service on the recommendation of a Board of their fellow-officers, though all, but a very few exceptions, have been restored and are now in the Navy with their original rank. This text needs no commentary; but the fact furnishes a significant standard for the comparative measurement of "qualifications."

I disclaim all intention of reflecting on the personal character of any one. I deal exclusively with systems which, when bad must be denounced and broken up, no matter by whom sustained; and, here, I must award the well-earned meed of praise to Mr. TOUCEY, the present honorable Secretary, who boldly took the initiative—the responsibility like a second JACKSON—and struck down a chimera that for years had ridden the Navy like a night-mare. He has done more to promote the efficiency of the service, and to develop it, than all his predecessors combined, and he has the satisfaction to know that his course is universally approved, and was instantly indorsed by Congress; but our writer thinks Secretary, Congress, country and all are fools, because they will not ask his opinion as to what disposition they shall make of their employees.

Enough of this, however. But before closing I must warn the reader that the opinions of this writer are those of but a very small minority of the sea officers—principally those of the ancient *régime*. Education is doing a vast deal, and the school of Annapolis is constantly producing officers who are indeed, gentlemen, in the proper signification of that much-injured word, and who find the Navy, in its present condition, the very "place" for them: who know that every improvement in the *personnel* of any corps adds to the "efficiency" of the whole; and that among those who are truly gentlemen and scholars, the accidental distinctions of rank remain unasserted and despised.

A NAVAL ENGINEER.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Democrats' Dissensions---Their Diverse Views on "The Question of the Day."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday, May 12, 1859.

For a twelvemonth and more the Administration men and the Douglasites of this State have been at swords' points. Their war of words on what they style the paramount question of the times still continues with unabated fury. Nothing in the vocabulary of abuse is left unused by the contending factions. Their former bone of contention was Lecompton—their present bone is Squatter Sovereignty. They split on the first issue only to kiss and make up at Frankfort on the 8th of last January, and thereby t secure the State spoils next August; and they are split on the second only to hug each other the more endearingly on their reunion at Charleston, and to cohere the more strongly for the Presidential plunder of November. Between whiles they love to take sides and squabble as niggerites and squatterites. It affords them delicious pastime to discuss the sovereignty-rights of squatters and slave-drivers, while it sharpens their appetites for their common love feasts. What Kentucky Democrats make so much ado about now is, I reckon, all for talk, amusement and sham. If any look upon it otherwise, they may be wofully taken in. Though they quarrel about the meaning of this and that plank of their Cincinnati and Frankfort platforms, they always support and vote the same State and Federal tickets. They agree to disagree about principles. They wrangle about what they afterwards call abstractions. They care nothing for such small matters when the time comes for action. Then they would ignore them as of no permanent or practical importance. Then they try to kick aside their platforms as things immaterial and unprofitable, or to make one for themselves and their section, and another for their brethren in the North; to march together under the same no-principle flag, and vote together for the same no-principle or unprincipled men. So it goes with the Kentucky Democracy, and so it will go to their end.

However, if you please, let us glance at their variant views on their "vital question," so vital that, according to the leading organ of our Douglasites, (the Louisville *Democrat*,) not only the salvation of the Union but the fate of the Democratic Party hangs upon it; so vital that, if the Douglas side of it shall not prevail in the councils of the Party and form its chief plank in 1860, its rank and file will be routed by the Republicans. By the way, Mr. HARNEY often remarks that while "the Opposition South will not even hold a balance of power in any State in the Union, it need not be disguised that the Republican Party has now control of States enough to give it the power of the Federal Government. It has no more to gain. It need only hold what it has to secure the next President and the entire power of the Federal Government."

The position of the *Democrat* on its daily hobby is this: *That the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case have expressly ruled that the Constitution does not guarantee to slaveholders the right to hold slaves in the Territories of the United States*, and that there is nothing in the Constitution authorizing Congress to regulate the internal and domestic concerns of any community in the States or Territories; that *Congress has not the power to grant the protection asked*; that if the Constitutional power existed, it is not a duty to exercise it when its execution is plainly impossible; that Congress, though it had both the power and the will to protect Slavery, could not execute any law made against the unfriendly sentiment of the organized settlers; that *Congress will and never should do aught to prohibit, establish or protect Slavery or slaveholding in any Territory*; in fine, that *any protection, not a sheer mockery, any efficient protection of property in general, and slaves in particular, must come from the people amongst whom the property is held.*

On the other side, to my view, the Lecompton mouthpieces of the Buchaniers and Guthriemen insist and persist that the whole power of the General Government in all its departments and branches must be, in and by virtue of the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court in their Dred Scott decision, wielded for the adequate protection, security and establishment of slaveholding in and during the existence of every present and future Territory where slaveholders shall please to go; that the existing protective laws of Congress, if there be any, are not at all sufficient to meet the cases arising and to arise; and, consequently, that additional legislation, peculiar, special and discriminating, should be, is, and will be demanded by the Slaveholding interest for the guardianship and enforcement of "the inalienable rights of the South."

By way of compromise, our Breckinridge men, along with BERIAH MAGOFFIN and some other conspicuous Lecomptonites, take what they call another ground—something between—on which antagonisms may be reconciled and neutralized. The Supreme Court, I understand them to say, has decided that Congress has the power and is in duty bound to protect adequately the holding of slaves in the Territories. Congress has exercised that power, and, it is believed, sufficiently, if the Judiciary and the Executive shall do their part. The existing statute and common law of the land, properly and fully administered and executed, may give all the protection ever demanded. All which it is at present expedient for the Democratic Party to ask of Congress is to provide, in coöperation with the other departments, for the fulfillment of the laws already existing. The present Breckinridge doctrine is the doctrine of "*Judicial* sovereignty;" that is, I take it, *Executive, posse-comitatus, military* sovereignty, to be sustained by adequate Legislative appropriations, and subject only to the Pro Slavery decrees and mandates of the Judiciary, made according to their interpretation of the existing "common or civil law of the land." Every "Democratic" order, decision, or opinion, of the Superior and Inferior Federal Courts, should be carried out, executed to the fullest extent, by the President and his Territorial appointees, with the concurrence of the Senate, and by his United States soldiers, serving as his and his subalterns' *posse*, under his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army; and the Congress, as a subordinate and subsidiary, should appropriate whatever the sovereign Judges and their military High-Sheriff shall dictate, in the interest and for the maintenance of slaveholding and Slavery.

Well, Sir, if this is Federal *Non*-Intervention, I would like to know in what it differs from Intervention. If it is not the subordination of the entire Government to the Slave interest—if it is not Judicial and Executive intervention, maintained by force and arms, and its sinews of war provided by both Houses of Congress—I don't know what it is. I see nothing neutral or compromising about it. Congressional Protection or Intervention and Judicial Protection or Intervention amount to the same thing under Democratic auspices. Yet our Douglas men style BRECKINRIDGE and MAGOFFIN first-rate Non-Interventionists.

If the foregoing representation of the new and saving creed be correct, and if this is to be "the Constitution," as expounded by the Democracy in Convention assembled, and their territorial policy, as understood by the country, I hardly think that the people of the United States will call upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. GUTHRIE, or any other Lecompton nominee of the Charleston wire pullers, to administer it. They may regard the "Judicial Sovereignty" of the Democratic doctors as having hitherto smacked too much of judicial blindness, folly and servitude to have its sovereign virtues intrusted any longer to such questionable, bungling and mischievous hands. This "overshadowing issue" of the National Democrats' own raising and agitating, though it be a ghostly abstraction, may not down at their bidding at the tuying time, and may yet cause *their* downfall; but not the Union's. Parties, with their hobbies and hobby-riders, may rise and parties may fall, but *this Union*, Sir, will stand the shock and still live.

PONTIAC.

List of the Pomona's Passengers.

The Courier and Enquirer publishes the following, which is a more complete list of the passengers by the ship *Pomona*, lost on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, than has appeared before. She had on board, when she left Liverpool, 393 passengers, namely: 16 married males and 26 married females, 148 single males and 164 single females, 32 children between the ages of 1 and 12, and 7 infants. The following are the names of the passengers:

CABIN.

Paxton, Mrs.	Paxton, Thomas Paxton, Lizzie	Paxton, Harriet

STEERAGE.

Ackroyd, William	Fewkes, Maria	M'Carthy, Tim.
Armitage, George	Graney, Owen,	Millwin, John
Armitage, Sarah	Gerrity, Eleanor	M'Alister, Marg't
Armstrong, Mary	Garrity, Michael	M'Gee, Patrick
Augrey, Lawr'e	Gibbons, Michael,	Neill, John
Brannon, Peter	Garrett, John	Neary, Lawrence
Barrett, John	Grimes, Jane	Noble, William
Bilen, John	Graham, James	Norris, Edward
Brady, Lucy	Griffin, Ann J.	Noble, Mary A.
Boyle, James	Garrett Mary	Neal, Martin
Breen, Julia	Grady, John	Neal, Mary
Barrett, Michael	Graham, John	Noon, Mary
Barrett, Julia	Grady, Honora	O'Hara, Mary
Barrett, Bridget	Gilligan, Michael	O'Mealy, Edwd.
Barrett, Allen	Garry, Henry	O'Flaherty, Mar.
Bell, John	Hatley, Bernard	O'Mealey, Ann
Britcliffe, David	Hall, Frederick	O'Neil, Bridget
Burk, Ann	Hanley, Thomas	O'Hara, Margaret
Butler, Mary	Harrington, Tim.	O'Brien, Betty
Buckley, Ann	Harrington, Judy	Prendergast, M.
Berns, Mary	Harrington, Mary	Prendergast, Ellen
Boyle, Rose	Holloban, Daniel	Prendergast, Miss.
Bannon, Cath.	Hinchan, Mary	Prendergast, John
Boylan, Mary	Hearne, John	Pimly, John
Brophy, Marg.	Hearne, Cath.	Palethorpe, Geo.
Brannon John	Hearne, Pat.	Phibin, Ann
Burns, Margaret	Hearne, Cath.	Patterson, E. A.
Bothwick, Marg.	hearne, Bessy	Parkinson, Chas.
Brannon, Betty	Hearne, Sarah	Quinn, Catharine
Carroll, Jane	Hearne, Mary	Quinn, Stephen
Carvin, George	Henry, Maria	Quinn, Henry
Curran, Margaret	Haughton, Iram	Quinlan, Timothy,
Conden, Michael	Henrity, Nappy	Quinnath, George
Condon, Ellen	Howe, Patrick	Reilly, B.
Cafry, Catharine	Hogan, Michael	Radf rd, George
Charnley, Thomas	Hegan, Margaret	Rattigan, Maria
Collohan, Ellen	Hennessy, Bridget	Raymond, Francis
Caldwell, Ann	Barrigan, Patrick	Raymond, Mrs M.
Caldwell, Ann	Harrigan, Monsel	Raymond, Joseph
Caldwell, Agnes	Harrigan, Margaret	Raymond, Mary A.
Callahan, Cath.	Hamley, Margaret	Raymond, Thomas
Clarke, Thomas	Hanlon, James,	Raymond, Ellen
Clarke, James	Howard, Elizabeth	Raymond, John
Collins, William	Harbison, John	Rahu John
Collins, Mary Ann	Kingston, Margaret	Rooney, John
Collins David	Kellagher, Patrick	Rooney, Alice
Courtney, Jerry	Kingston, John	Rooney, Wm. Henry
Connors Kate	Kingston, Julia	Rorke, Jane
Campbell Bernard	Kingston, Mary	Randall, Wm.
Cunningham, Brid	Keating, John	Randall, James
Coggins, James	Keene, Susan	Riley, Frank
Cavenes, Cath.	Kingston, Jane	Ryley, Margaret
Caufield, Mary	Kiley, Patrick	Riley, Allen
Chapman, John	Kiley, Hannah	Riley, Ann
Carey, Ann	Kindelan, Teresa	Riley, Mary
Carlisle, Ellen	Kehoe, Michael	Riley, Ann
Caldwell, Colum's	Keene, James	Riley, Patrick
Caldwell, Benj.	Kinlan, Rose	Regan, Matthew
Curtin Wm.	Killcullen, Marg.	Singlehurst, Wm.
Corrigan, Wm.	Kennedy, Jane	Smith, Jane
Cowern, Francis	King, Michael	Shanley, Bridget
Carey, Rose	Little, Wm.	Synham, Mary
Dugan, Bridget	Loden, Harry	Sedwith, Ann
Duffy, John	Lyle, Robert	Sullivan, Owen
Dolan, James	Leonard, Wm.	Sullivan, Cath.
Donovan, James	Lynch Timothy	Short, Mary
Donovan, Kate	Leahy, Mary	Short, John
Donovan, Kate	Lees, Catharine	Smith Ellen
Doolan, Peter	Lees, Rachael	Scanlon, Julia
Driscoll, Darby	Lees, Wm. John	Scanloa, Margaret
Dwyer Wm.	Lee, Peter	Shea, Ellen
Donnelly, Mary	Longmery, Margt.	Sugden, Frederick
Donough, Philip	Lees, Rachel	Seddon, John
Doubleday, David	Leonard, Rose	Sinnfoeer, Edwd.
Doubleday, Elizah	Lawler, Wm.	Sinnfoeer, Hudson
Doubleday, Wm	Lawler, John	Sullivan, Daniel
Doubleday, Joseph	Lees, Mat hew	Sullivan, Joshua
Doubleday, Mary	Maher, Honor	Sullivan, Julia
Doubleday, Chas.	Miller, John	Sullivan, Michael
Driahan, Nicholas	Miller, Mary	Sullivan, Cath'rine
Diving, Bridget	Moriarty, Honor	Sullivan, Juila
Dalish, Daniel	Murphy, Julia	Sullivan, Jeffrey
Dwyre, Alice	McIntee, John	Sullivan, Norry
Dwyre, Ellen	Mallon, Michael	Sullivan, Ellen
Darcy, Catherine	Murphy, Mary	Sullivan, Mary
Darcy, Mary	Masterson, Ann	Sullivan Cornelius
Delany, Ann	Mortimer, Honora	Sullivan Mary
Daniel, Edward	Murphy, Patrick	Sullivan, Mary
Dickson, Eliza	Mecutcheon, Susan	Sullivan, Norry
Deegan, Ann	Murphy Jeremiah	Scott, Margaret
Dunlock, Cornelius	Monaghan, Frank	Smith, Henry
Donoghan Bridget	Mara, Maria	Shaw, Betty
Driscoll, Johanna	Mara, Ellen	Shaw, Giles
Dri coll, Honor	Mara, Bridget	Shaw, Emma
Doyle, Margaret	Maguire, Bessy	Shaw, Harvey
Doyle, Catharine	M'Gahan, Bridget	Slatter, James
Dowling Patrick	M'Gahan, Cath.	Shannon, Robt.
Egan, Eliza	M'Ilvaney, Marg't	Shannon, Mary
Edmundson, John	M'Cabe Jane	Shannon, Cath.
Ely, Wm.	M'Gaffrey, Mar'g't	Shannon, Mary Ann
Farrell, Edward	M Guire Bridget	Sweeney, Bridget
Fewkes, James	M'Donald, Nancy	Twohey, John
Feakins, Ann	M'Ardle, James	Temple, Caroline
Fallon, Edward	M'Cormack, Eliza	Temple, Susan
Fletcher, James	M'Guigan, Nancy	Taylor, Mary J.
Flinn, Ellen	M'Gann, Cath'rine	Tierney, Matthew
Fanny, Margaret	M'Cann, Mary	Taylor, William
Fergus, Thomas	M'Knight, Thomas	Taylor, Susan
Fergus, Honora	M'Knight, Jane	Thorpe, Joseph
Fergus, John	M'Knight, James	Tomb, Andrew
Fergus, Catharine	M'Knight, Jane	Tracy, Margaret
Fergus, Anthony	M'Carrica, Ann	Tracy, Wm.
Fergus, Honora	M'Cagbey, John	Tracy, Kate
Flanegan, Thos.	M'Donnell, Mary	Tracy, Ann
Freeman, Ann	M'Hale, Walter	Toole, Honora
Finegan, Ann	M'Hale, Mary	Whiteley, Mary
Flatley, Margaret	M'Hale, John	Whiteley, Wm.
Flatley, Bridget	M'Hale, Thomas	Whiteley, Ann
Flatley, Ann	M'Hale, Mary	Whiteley, Mary J.
Fitzpatrick, Cath'n	M'Hale, James	Whiteley, Eliza'th
Farrell, James	M'Intosh, Daniel	Whiteley, Sarah A.
Flanagan, John	M'Kafrey, Adam	Winn, Bridget
Farrell, Mrs.	M'Keown, Mary	Wilson, Thomas
Fitzpatrick, Marg't	M'Libattan, Bridg't	Wingston, John
Flinn, James	M'Mullen, Bridget	White, Catharine
Finn, Bridget	M'Goldie, John	Welsh, Honor
Finn Mary	M'Cabe, Bridget	Welsh, Ellen
Finn, Maria	M'Collum, John	Welsh, Johanna
Finn, John	M'Jollum, Mrs. M.	Welsh, Alice
Fahy, Mathew	M'Donough, Joseph	Wethers, James
Fewkes, John	M'Carthy, Mary	Webster, John

List of Survivors—Passengers.—Matthew Lees, Bartholomew Reilly and John Reber.

Crew.—Stephen Kelly, third mate; Richard Long, boatswain; Michael Moriarty, John Smith, Richard Kinnent. Thomas Barnes, Thomas Jordan, John Sullivan, Barry Millar, Rodolph Thom, Jeremiah Williams, Geo. Melville, Geo. Nott, John Rodgers, Chas. Jackson Chas. Thompson, James West, Wm. Murphy, John McCormack, seamen; John Meehan, passengers' cook.

From the London Daily News, May 3.

The cabin passengers, all of whom were lost, were Mrs. Paxton, son and daughter, Mr. Montgomery, (of Waterloo-road, Liverpool;) Mr. Fox, (of New-York,) and Mrs. Hicks.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 19.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated Nos. 85 90. Enumerated Nos. 1, 96, 98, 100, 117, 78, 69, 64. 101, 102, 32, 7, 60, 103 to 113, 18, 63, 116. 70, 118, 120.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Monday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1680, 1681, 1926, 1902, 1920, 1456. 1193, 1841, 1859, 133, 1835, 1701, 1595. 1565, 1863, 1559. 267, 1220, 104, 1848, 1828, 184, 1506, 938, 1940, 1926, 1506, 1617, 1963, 1697.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—NOS. 5, 467, 536, 584, 611, 616, 617, 620, 621, 625, 626, 581, 591, 350, 942, 788, 212, 226, 561, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363, 255, 862, 607, 582, 225. *Part II.*—NOS. 233, 504, 413, 522, 523, 524, 529, 531, 534, 537, 578. 497, 13. 456, 61.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—NOS. 107 to 111, 4, 6, 98. *Part II.*—Nos. 113, 98, 99, 112 to 116.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 17.

Before Judge Nelson.

JURISDICTION—BUILDING CONTRACT.

Anthony J. Allaire vs. *The ship Francis A. Palmer.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for materials furnished, and labor done, as plumber and coppersmith, upon, and in the construction of, the ship *Francis A. Palmer*. The materials were furnished and the work done at the request of William Perine, the builder of the vessel, and who had charge of her at the time. The *F. A. Palmer* is described in the libel as a domestic vessel, and owned by persons resident in the City of New-York. The libellant claims $782 79.

The principal question argued in the case was, whether or not Perine, the builder, and at whose request the materials were furnished and work done, was owner at the time, so as to bring the case within the Statute of New-York giving a lien to material men and laborers in the construction and equipment of vessels. It was insisted, on the part of the claimant, that he was not the owner, but that the title and ownership were in Post, the person for whom the vessel was built, under the peculiar wording of the building contract.

This question has become immaterial, since the decision of the case of the *People's Ferry Co., of Boston, vs. Beers, et al.* (20 How. 393, 402.) It was there held, that the admiralty jurisdiction did not extend to cases of liens claimed for work done, or materials furnished, in the construction of ships; that the contract for building was not a maritime contract; nor did it involve rights and duties appertaining to commerce and navigation, in the sense of the law giving jurisdiction to the admiralty. This case was decided after full argument, and a careful consideration of the question; and we must regard it as settling the point of jurisdiction in the case before us. For, if the Court had no jurisdiction of the principal contract for building the vessel, and this, on account of its nature and character, not being a maritime contract, it had not of the collateral or incidental contracts arising out of the construction. They must be regarded as partaking of the nature of the principal one; certainly, of no higher character in this respect.

It may be said, however, that the Statute of New-York gives a lien to the material man and workman in this case, which distinguishes it from the case referred to. It is true that there was no Statute in the State of New Jersey, where that vessel was built, giving a lien to the builder, but that circumstance in no way influenced the judgment of the Court. The result would have been the same if a local lien had been given by the State law. The local lien attaches in no case within the admiralty law as heretofore expounded by the Courts of this country, except where the contract is maritime in its nature and character. This was so decided soon after the Courts recognized the local liens, and enforced them in the admiralty. It was so decided in the case of a libel by the master of a ship for his wages. The lien was denied, though given by the local law.

This question as the effect of the local lien will not be material hereafter, as the Supreme Court have determined not to recognize or adopt it in any cases arising or suits commenced, after the first of the present month. The rule of Court recognizing it was repealed, to take effect on that day.

The decree of the Court below is reversed, and the libel dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose. For claimants, Mr. Van Vleck.

LIEN—CHARTER—BILL OF LADING.

D. Townsend et al. vs. 406 Hogsheads of Molasses.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel to recover freight under a charter party. It was entered into between Townsend, agent and part owner of the vessel, and the firm of T. R. Gordon & Co., for a voyage from Savannah, Ga., to Matanzas, Cuba, and back to the port of New-York. The charterers were to load the ship with a cargo of yellow pine lumber at Savannah, and for return cargo, such as they might think fit, and were to pay for the vessel for the voyage $3,500. The cargo of molasses was taken on board, and delivered at Matanzas to the firm of C. E. Poujaud & Co., of that place, agents of the charterers. A return cargo of molasses was taken on board, T. R. Gordon, one of the charterers, being present, and on the arrival of the vessel at this port she was reported by the master to Gordon.

A bill of lading was signed by the master at Matanzas, from which it appeared that the molasses was shipped by C. E. Poujaud & Co. to be delivered at New-York to their own order, they or their assigns paying freight $2 50 for every 110 gallons. At the bottom of the bill of lading were the words "without prejudice to charter party." The house of D. Curtis & Co., correspondents of C. E. Poujaud & Co., received advices from the latter concerning the cargo, together with a copy of the bill of lading, early in May, 1857. The bill of lading was dated 29th April previous.

With the bill of lading they received drafts of C. E. Poujaud & Co. on T. R. Gordon & Co., the charterers, for the price of the molasses, payable at 60 days' sight. D. Curtis & Co. received the amount of drafts, deducting the discount for the time they had to run, from T. R. Gordon & Co., and indorsed the bill of lading, and delivered it to that house.

It appears from the proofs in the case, that T. R. Gordon & Co. were unable to raise the money for the price of the molasses, and that they applied to the claimants, Reid & Nash, who advanced the money, and took an assignment of the bill of lading as their security, and they claim to have the goods delivered to them on payment of the stipulated freight in the bill of lading, and that they are not bound to pay the balance due on the charter party.

It is quite clear that the purchase of the molasses by the firm of T. R. Gordon & Co. at Matanzas was not absolute, so as to vest the title, legal or beneficial, in it; and that the transfer of title depended upon the payment of drafts at New-York. The molasses was shipped in the name of the vendors, and bills of lading taken in the usual way, and the bills of lading, drafts, &c., were forwarded to their correspondents to close the transaction.

Also, that Reid & Nash advanced the payment of the purchase money on the security of the bills of lading, and that the cargo of molasses became subject to this advance. There can be no claim, therefore, upon the cargo for the payment of the charter money founded upon the idea that the molasses belonged to the charterers, and this brings the case down to the question as to the effect to be given to the words at the foot of the bill of lading, "without prejudice to the charter party." On the part of the libelants it is insisted that these words should be construed as qualifying the price of the freight stipulated in the bill of lading, and subjected the shipper to payment of the charter money, though that should exceed the specified freight. On the part of the claimants it is insisted that these words were intended only to guard against any waiver of the charter money as between the charterers and the owner. We are inclined to adopt the latter view.

The bill of lading contains the contract between the shipper and the master, and in it the latter stipulates to carry the cargo at a fixed rate; and it appears to me, if he intended to qualify the contract in respect to the rate of the freight, he should have used more specific terms than those relied on. The shipper was specially interested in the matter of freight, as it was to be paid by him or his agent on the arrival of the cargo; and it is quite clear that he had a right to enter into this particular contract for the freight without regard to the charter party. In the case of Hecksher *vs.* McCrea, (24 Wend., 304,) it was held, that if the charterer had no cargo at the place stipulated in the charter party, the master was bound to take cargo offered by others, sign bills of lading therefor, and credit the proceeds of the freight to the charterer, and look to the charter party for any balance. The master may have had this rule of law in view when he consented to enter into the special contract of afreightment irrespective of the terms in the charter. Even if the charter party contained a clause pothecating the cargo for the freight, (which it does not,) it would be difficult to maintain the position that the consent by the master to ship the goods of a third party for a specific freight differing from that in the charter party should not be binding between the parties.

It was insisted on the argument that there was some collusion between Reid & Nash and T. R. Gordon, with a view to evade the lien or liability of the cargo for the charter money. I am not satisfied the evidence in the case supports any such conclusion. But if it did, the question here is solely between the shippers (C. E. Poujaud & Co.) and the owner, as the former was bound to pay the freight, and if the cargo is liable for the balance of the charter money, instead of the price specified in the bill of lading, the loss would fall on him. At least, this is the necessary conclusion from the terms of the bill of lading, and there is nothing in the proofs tending to contradict it.

Upon the whole, after the best consideration I have been able to give to the case, I think the decree below should be reversed with costs, and a decree entered charging only the freight specified in the bill of lading: and as this was tendered, this decree must be entered without costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Joel S. Oatman vs. *E. Mehding and al.*—Writ of certiorari allowed.

Albert G. Owen vs. *Alva T. Jefferson and al.*—I do not think the affidavit sufficient to authorize warrant.

Susan A. Stocker vs. *Wm. D. Stocker and al.*—I think this is not a case for an injunction. The rights of the plaintiff, whatever they may be, can be sufficiently adjusted by filing notice of *lis pendens*.

Louisa Porter vs. *Albert Porter.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

In re the application of Carolina M. Morris.—Report confirmed and order granted.

CHAMBERS.

Charles Hillsburgh vs. *Cemanthia Hillsburgh.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Harris M. Baldwin et al. vs. Alex. Acker et al.—Motion granted, and judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

The People ex. rel. Mathesius vs. *Fanny Rees et al.*—Writ of *certiorari* allowed.

THE CALIFORNIA CHILD CASE.

In re the child Marian Walker.—The child must be delivered to Catherine Brady, as prayed for in the petition for delivery to the mother in California.

"YE COUNT JOANNES."

At 3:21½ o'clock, the world-renowned Count Joannes appeared in Court, and spreading forth a copy of the last *Sunday Mercury*, demanded that a writ of attachment should issue against its proprietor for publishing his complaint in his libel suit now pending. The Justice postponed the matter, with the consent of the illustrious complainant, until to-morrow morning. The noble Count is a gentleman of fine appearance, and evidently familiar with the law.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Slosson.

FALSE PRETENCES—LIABILITY OF THIRD PARTIES.

Robert B. Williams et al vs. *John S. Birch, Lucius B. Nutting, and Wm. G. Nutting; Benjamin B. Tilt, Thos. Thorpe, and Solomon Newman.*—This trial, which has now lasted four or five days originated in the following facts: The defendants, Birch and the two Nuttings, being partners in the firm of John S. Birch & Co., bought about $4,500 worth of silk from plaintiffs, on April 26, 1857. Plaintiffs allege that Birch & Co. represented themselves to be solvent and able to pay at the time of purchase, which representations were falsely and fraudulently made. Plaintiffs further charged that the other defendants had purchased the silk of Birch & Co. with full knowledge of the facts. Defendants deny the charges of fraud.

It appeared that Birch & Co., on the same day that they bought the silk of the plaintiffs, made an arrangement to sell it through the defendants, Tilt & Thorpe, on commission, and that the defendant Newman bought part of it. Before the time of payment arrived, Birch & Co. failed and ass

rates, free sales have been made, part to arrive. 70 tons Russian were sold in Boston at $210 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. Other descriptions are inactive.

HIDES—are in fair request and are held firmly at the improved rates.

HOPS—The demand continues limited at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c ; Old, 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is to a fair extent, mainly at $23 @$24 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are quiet to-day, though quoted steady. Sales, by auction, 960 tons English T. Rail, $40 ; 0 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31¼@$1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is in moderate demand chiefly at $5 55@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds are particularly neglected.

LEATHER—Sole is more sought after at uniform rates. French Calf Skins continue in demand at previous prices. English Salted Sheep Skins are salable and firm.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and 75c. for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c. ; and 80 hhds. tart do., do., at 30c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged to-day. Sales have been reported of 347 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55c. ; 100 bbls. do., (a resale) 56c. ₱ gallon ; and 1,300 bbls. Common Rosin, to arrive, at $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed Oil finds ready buyers at 67c.@69c., chiefly at 67c.@68c. ₱ gallon. Stock reduced. Other descriptions are essentially unchanged to day. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 16, sales were made of 500 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 38 ; 65 bbls brown do., do., at $1 23 ; 1,720 bbls Crude Whale at 45c.@49c. ; and 350 bbls. Cocoanut Oil at 78c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States :

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 16, '59.	17,933	104,873	1,428,960
Same time last year.....	21,041	94 575	1,107,600

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37, $18 50 for New Mess, here ; $18 62½ for do. ; deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days ; $19 for prime Mess ; $17 75@$18 for thin Mess ; $15 50@$15 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is more plenty and is heavy. Sales to-day : 1 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues active and buoyant. Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 for repacked Western Mess ; $15@$17 for fair to choice extra do. ; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $6 50@ $7 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 tcs. Beef, at $22@$30 for Prime Mess, and $31@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 25 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 17c.@ 22c. for New State ; 10c.@16c. for Old State ; 16c. @20c. for New Ohio, and 8c.@12c. for Old Ohio ₱ bbl. New Cheese is selling, in lots, mainly at from 8c.@10c., for poor to very good ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to day, of 600 tcs., in lots, at from $4@$5 25, chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Is in good demand, chiefly at 11c. @12c. ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. In Boston, 700 bags Saltpetre were sold at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed continues in lively request, and is now generally quoted up to $1 80 ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quiet.

SOAP—Sales, to-day, 250 boxes Castile at 9¼, subsequently held at 10c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, to day, 40 cases Nutmegs at 50c. ₱ lb. In Boston, sales were made of 75,000 lbs. Cassia at equal to 21c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 850 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5c.@5¾c. ; 375 bdls. Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7¼c. ; and, by auction, 562 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@ 7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of all the Greens, and a portion of the Blacks, at steady prices. Privately, trade is restricted.

TIN—Is attracting more attention, but at somewhat easier prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., at 30¾c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken some Cotton at 3 16d. ; 650 bbls. Pork at 1s 6d.@1s. 9d., chiefly at 1s. 6d. ; 300 tcs. Beef at 2s.@2s 3d. ; 200 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. 6d. ; 300 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 3s. ; 500 sides of Leather and five tons hoops at 17s. 6d. For London, 40 tons Seed at 20s. For Havre, some Measurement Goods at $10 ₱ ton. For Bremen, 200 bags Cocoa, 50 hhds. Tobacco and 10,000 Staves on private terms. For Rotterdam 300 bags Coffee at ¾c. ; 600 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ; 100 bbls asstes at 20s., and 500 Oars at 1c. ₱ foot. The late charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been : "A bark, 400 tons, from Laguna to Falmouth for orders, to a port in Great Britain, or on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg. Logwood, at £2 10s., or if to a port in the North Sea £2 15s. ; two foreign brigs to Marseilles, light Pine Staves, $21@$22 ; ship *Portland*, 997 tons, from Richibucto to Liverpool, Deals 72s. 6d. ; a bark, 237 tons, from Jacksonville to South Side Cuba and back to Boston, Sugar 45c. ; and Molasses $2 50 ; a schooner, 217 tons, from Jacksonville to North Side Cuba, $10 ; one, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Havana, $10 ; a brig, 211 tons, from North Side Cuba to New York, $5 60 ₱ hhd. for Sugar, and $2 75 for Molasses on deck ; a brig, 300 tons, from Cardenas to New-York, Molasses $2 50 under and $3 on deck ; a bark, 430 hhds., from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 35c., or if from another port, 38c. ; a brig to south side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 25 ; a bark, 350 tons to St. Jago and back, 41c. and $3 port charges not paid ; a bark, 350 tons, to Cumberland Harbor and back, same rates and terms ; one, 300 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 45c. and $3 port charges not paid ; a brig, 180 tons, to Tarragona and back and one, 254 tons, to Nuevitas and back, on terms not made public."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

MOCKING BIRD FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID SINGER.
Can be seen for four days at
Wands' Hotel,
corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., in the basement.

SILVER WARE.
WM. FORBES, Manufacturer of Sterling Silverware, NO. 277 SPRING-ST.,
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SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
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As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

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For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS.
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Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
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Will be opened, on Monday, 16th inst.,
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Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as nurse ; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and would like to travel with a family to Europe or Canada West ; speaks French ; the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 127 4th-av., one door from 13th-st., at a fancy store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, sisters, situations, one as chambermaid and seamstress ; or would go as cook in a small family, without washing ; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress ; both can produce the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 178 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations ; one a first-class cook in all its branches ; no objection to washing and ironing, if required ; the other, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with fine washing and ironing ; would go to the country for the Summer ; best of City reference. Apply at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

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WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as lady's maid ; one who understands her duty in all its branches, hair-dressing, millinery, and all other requirements. Accustomed to traveling. Ladies requiring such, address, by note, to G. H. W., No. 531 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS IN City or country ; one is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer ; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress ; they are first class girls, and will assist each other in the work ; best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress ; can give satisfactory reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen at No. 35 West Warren-st., or at the east corner of Hoyt and Butler sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress ; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Has got 2½ years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 112 19th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable american girl, as chambermaid and seamstress ; understands all kinds of family sewing ; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family. The best of City reference given ; call at No. 38 2d-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook ; understands all kinds of cake and pastry ; is an excellent breadmaker ; is fully experienced in all the branches of cooking ; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 99 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook ; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing ; understands her business perfectly. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook ; is a good bread baker and understands pastries ; no objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer ; would assist with the washing and ironing if required ; City reference ; two years in last place. Call at No 157 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or else do light chamber

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week omitted SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Friday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Illinois*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—RIP VAN WINKLE—KENTUCKIAN'S TRIP TO NEW-YORK—BETSY BAKER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROB ROY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MEN OF THE TIN—BOX AND COX.

BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BURNHAM—THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

NATIONAL THEATRE—THE HIDDEN HAND—BRIAN O'LINN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE GENII OF THE LAKE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M.
North and West Way-Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *viâ* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, May 21, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada* from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th May, arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news is of interest. No general action had taken place between the belligerent forces. A portion of the Austrian army, however, had been repulsed in an attempt to pass the Po at Trassinatto.

The celebrated traveler and *savant*, Baron ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, died at Berlin on the 6th inst.

By the Overland Mail we receive dates from California to April 25; five days later than steamer advices. The news has no features of special interest. A land-slide at Monte Cristo had occasioned a loss of four lives.

Further intelligence from the Pike's Peak gold region confirms the report of great suffering among the emigrants. Two thousand men are reported to be at a point fifty miles west of Omaha in a starving condition.

A dispatch from Washington states that among the documents in relation to the Paraguay troubles, received at the State Department, is the written apology of LOPEZ for the outrage upon the *Water Witch*. The treaty is for ten years.

A fatal accident happened yesterday, on the New-York Central Railroad; the morning express train from Buffalo being thrown off by a cow, which jumped upon the track. The conductor of the train, Mr. GIFFORD, was instantly killed, and a number of the passengers were injured. The wounded were taken to Syracuse.

The Patent-office has extended GOODYEAR'S patent for a further term of seven years.

The Indian troubles in Texas continue. A dispatch this morning notices a foray upon the Indian Reserve by fifty men under Captain BOYER, and the killing of fifteen savages.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention at Louisville adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

The Academy of Medicine held a regular meeting last evening. The main topic was the use of a Quarantine for the port of New-York. Dr. HARRIS read an elaborate paper on the subject, concluding with the doctrine that proper nautical and municipal sanitary regulations would some day entirely obviate the necessity of a Quarantine, but that Quarantine, though without its deception, farce and humbug, was necessary until we get the proper sanitary regulations. Drs. GRISCOM and STERLING expressed their views also. The Academy refused to resolve that hereafter no patented implements or medicines should receive its consideration.

The great trotting-match in double harness, for $10,000, between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern*, over the Union Course, took place yesterday. The first heat was run in 2 minutes and 24½ seconds,—the shortest time on record,—and was "a dead heat." *Ethan Allen* won the race. *Lantern* did not win a single heat; two were dead heats. An enormous crowd from New-York and vicinity were present, and a great deal of money changed hands.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral*, yesterday went on an excursion in the lower bay, having on board some five hundred guests invited by Mr. WEBB, for the purpose of exhibiting the working of the engines, and other arrangements of the ship. A fog prevented them from crossing the Bar, as was contemplated, and the frigate made several trips up and down the bay. A dinner was served on board, after which there was a meeting and resolutions, winding up by a dance. DODWORTH'S band accompanied the party.

The Commissioners of Emigration paid a visit to Ward's Island yesterday to examine into the condition of the Institutions under their charge. The thorough cleanliness and perfect order which prevailed reflected great credit on Captain PILLSBURY, Superintendent. The Commissioners held a brief business meeting. The weekly statement gives the number of emigrants arrived during the week as 7,128, making a total for the year of 21,329 against 18,122 to the same date last year. The balance sheet shows a reduced overdraft of $5,508 40.

The Board of Education met last night, and, after passing a resolution providing for the annual apportionment to the amount of $472,830 09, went into a desultory discussion on the report of Mr. EAGER, proposing the organization of a normal school for girls.

The examination in the case of CHARLES HILLSBOROUGH *vs.* Capt. CHAUNCEY, of the U. S. Navy, in which the latter is charged with sending a libelous letter to the former, was continued before Justice WELSH yesterday afternoon.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were quite moderate. Prices of Flour and Wheat were lower. Hog products were more freely offered and were cheaper. The sales were larger. Beef was in good demand at buoyant rates. Sugars were more active. Coffee, Molasses and Cotton were quiet. Rice, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair request. Freights were brisker. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 537.

At the Live Stock Markets there was a large supply of beef cattle brought in for yesterday's market, the receipts for the week amounting to 3,738 head, or above 800 more than during the previous week. Several droves came through from Chicago, Ill., for $3 ℔ head. These excessively low rates induce Western owners to send forward large numbers of bullocks. More than one-third the entire receipts for the week past come from Illinois alone, and over half from that State, Iowa and Kentucky. The sales at the preliminary market were unusually large, amounting to nearly half the entire stock. The selling rates both yesterday and Tuesday were lower than last week, and the closing prices last evening were more than ½c. ℔ lb. below the previous week's markets, besides having to call the animals less than they would really weigh. Excepting a few very choice premium cattle, at about 12½c., sales of the first quality ranged from 11c.@12c., and fair animals at 10c.@10½c., while the Western scallawags, which only a low tariff would warrant in bringing in, brought about 9c. The stock was all sold....The Cow market is rather overstocked just now, and prices are $3@5 ℔ head lower than last week....Veals are quite in excess of the City wants, over 1,400 having been received during the week. Prices have declined about 1c. ℔ lb.....Sheep are also more plenty and cheaper....Swine remains about as last week, with an active market.

Germany and Italy.

When Mr. DISRAELI went out of his way in a speech before the British House of Commons to declare that Trieste was a German port, and that the Rhine might be attacked upon the Adriatic, he uttered words which were all the more dangerous that they were neither original with himself nor fully intelligible to his hearers. The "listening Senate" applauded what seemed the audacious eloquence of the orator's proposition, without reflecting how far such language might be held by the German States to commit England to the extremest Germanic view of the treaties of 1815; and Mr. DISRAELI drew upon his memory for an effective phrase without considering how soon the march of events might bring him face to face with his own assertion, there to eat or be eaten by the doctrine it involved.

The declaration that Trieste is as truly a German city as Frankfort or Hamburg, and that the Rhine is to be defended on the Adriatic, was first made with public pomp and solemnity by the German Parliament of 1848, in the St. Paul's Church at Frankfort. Many great and stirring things have since then shaken the world, and the story of the last attempt at the manufacture of a United Germany has grown somewhat dim upon the recollections of men. It is well that at this moment, when some of the more absurd little States in the South of Germany seem disposed to fall into the snare set for them by Austrian diplomacy, and to fan the flame of Italian war into a general conflagration, attention should again be drawn to the actual conduct and the proclaimed policy of Germany in that brief epoch of her national enthusiasm and exultation. When the assembled representatives of revolutionized Germany began their sessions in the Paul's-Kirche, they inaugurated themselves (to use the style of those days) with a grand jubilation of fraternity. The quarrels and wars of mankind were at an end forever. The local divisions and provincial differences of Germany were to be laid a "smoking sacrifice" upon the altar, in behalf of the general liberation of all races. Everybody, excepting the kings of the earth, should enjoy his own again, and a great deal more than his own if he could get it. In a word, the Holy Alliance of the Peoples was to supplant the Holy Alliance of the Princes, and the reign of love to supervene upon the reign of force. There were to be new men and new women, new laws, new life, a new heaven, a new earth, and, particularly, a new German Empire, whence all hatreds of town against town and of class against class should vanish forevermore. All this was very noble and beautiful. But it soon received a curious commentary. Italy was in arms against the Austrians. The citizens of Milan had humbled the crest of the soldiery of RADETZKY. Venice was sitting once more upon her Adriatic throne. Here was an excellent occasion for a fraternal embrace. But instead of a fraternal embrace Germany forthwith drew upon Italy the sword of CHARLEMAGNE. The rule of Austria in Italy was a laurel on the German brow. It was the destiny of Germany to sway the fortunes of the feebler Transalpine race. And so the very patriotic philanthropists who had been so ready to sacrifice their lives for the emancipation of mankind and the brotherhood of humanity, adopted with acclamations the proposition of VON GAGERN, their President, that Trieste and the Adriatic, Venice and the Po, were fiefs of Germany, and must not be torn away from her consecrated inheritance. The doctrine of the "solidarity of the nations" disappeared with the first touch of a foreign demand for freedom at the hands of a German despot, just as completely as the ideas of political equality and toleration were smothered in the blood of Prince LICHNOWSKY and Count VON AUERSWALD, murdered by the patriotic mob for their opposition to its views of a great public question. It was no love for Austria in especial which dictated this proposition of M. VON GAGERN; for that eminent statesman ruined his political fortune not long after by the efforts which he made to fix the crown of Germany on the unwilling head of FREDERICK of Prussia. It was the old untamed barbaric love of dominion, the old untamed barbaric scorn of human rights and national feelings, which thus arrayed the pretended democracy of Germany in the attitude of allies to the worst of European depotisms. The same emotions are busy now throughout a great part of Southern Germany, nor do they lack expression in the North. No State, however, is so busy in fostering the rabid Teutonism on which Austria counts as her lever for throwing Central Europe off its balance as Bavaria. Allied by the ties of religion to Austria, and naturally overawed by their immediate proximity to that gigantic empire, the Bavarians might be excused for a sympathetic anxiety in regard to the prospects of Austria. But when we consider that, at this moment, the Bavarian representatives are contending most resolutely with King MAXIMILIAN for precisely those constitutional rights which Austria has for forty years been doing her utmost to crush from the Alps to the Gulf of Naples, the world will hardly be persuaded to regard with any unusual tenderness the demonstrations of South Germany against the champions of liberal institutions in Italy. If Germany were well-advised in this matter, she would remember that she has her future to assure as well as Italy; and that if Austria presses primarily upon the Adriatic, the Tiber and the Po, her secondary influence upon the Baltic, the Danube and the Rhine has not been less hostile to all the best features of German progress and all the best hopes of German patriots. There is no State in Germany which may not justly envy Sardinia the success with which her Government and her people have worked together the fabric of liberty harmonized with order. There was no revolutionary rule in Germany during the crisis of ten years ago which merited the homage rendered by Lord PALMERSTON to the Roman Republic, that it had secured more of the results of sound institutions than any Government which had preceded it.

Let Austria be driven from Italy, and she will have work enough within the body of her Empire to keep her out of mischief in Germany for some time to come. Austria once thoroughly humiliated, Germany may begin in earnest to achieve what for years has been to her a misty dream. But Germany enrolled under the Austrian banner against Italy and France will strike a blow at her own heart with every stroke she aims at her antagonists. In attempting the impossibility of making Milan and Venice and Florence "German" cities, she will risk the loss for years of all that can make her own truly German cities the happy and honorable homes of a free and intelligent race.

Ex-Senator Foote and the Slave-Trade.

The Commercial Convention at Vicksburg, Miss, has been passing through a fearful crisis. The venerable body was riding its hobbies full speed, laying down unimpeachable propositions in law, morals and religion, prescribing the slave-trade as the remedy for all the social and commercial evils by which the unhappy South is afflicted, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the North, "the Black Republicans," Mr. SEWARD, and the Britishers, when a bombshell fell in the midst of them in the shape of Governor FOOTE, of Mississippi. This gentleman, apparently, has a great deal to bear with from his brethren, and owing to the possession of a fair share of practical common sense, appears to find the society of Southern politicians rather irksome. He has, we believe, attended this precious Convention, and as he happened to know what manner of assemblages they are, rather unwillingly, but bore up with great stoicism, until a resolution was proposed, directing the speech of a certain Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, to be printed among the proceedings of the body. This speech recommended open armed resistance to the Federal Government, in case it attempted to enforce the laws against the Slave-trade, declared that the South had a mission, and that mission was to kidnap negroes, and finally declared that any attempt of the President to do his duty in the matter would cause "the sun to rise upon the reeking plains of another Lexington or Concord." This was so strong, and blatant, and ridiculous, that the Convention were hugely delighted by it, and attempted to resolve that those were its sentiments also.

At this juncture Governor FOOTE appears to have been unable to contain himself any longer. Springing to his feet, he roared into the ears of the startled delegates that SPRATT'S speech was treasonable, and that any man who would attempt to put into practice the views which it contained, "deserved to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead!" The confusion amongst the chivalry which followed the enunciation of this unanswerable proposition, as sound in morals as it is in law, was immense. They shrieked, howled, protested and spat, but in vain. FOOTE loaded again and fired another broadside into the mob, in the following fashion:

"The proposition that the Constitution of the United States is no longer a valid and binding instrument—the proposition that the sacred laws of the Union—enacted by wiser men than now live, and wiser men, I fear, than will ever live in the country again—[appreciative laughter and cheers]—the proposition that these laws, marked with the most profound wisdom, the object of admiration to the most enlightened men of all nations—that these laws are entitled to no respect, and that violation on violation of them may be perpetrated on the high seas and on the land of this glorious Continent—that these laws may be set at naught and the Government functionaries] defied, and that reliance may be confidently placed on the juries of the country by perjury to acquit felons, is one of the most monstrous and vile propositions that could be made in the hearing of an intelligent and high-minded people."

When a Southern crowd of this stamp and calibre, with simply the amount of conscience, honor and sanity which such assemblages as this usually boasts, finds itself demolished in this wise with the words of soberness and truth, its usual resource is to offer either to lynch or fight the speaker. It is not half so fond of mathematical demonstrations, as Mr. BOYCE would have us imagine. Happily this avenue of escape even Mr. FOOTE carefully blocked up. The charge of treason, ribaldry, and folly was not to be met by an offer to commit murder; "for," said the old gentleman, "I speak for the country and I take all the responsibility of what I say, and I will meet the whole band of Southern chivalry at the sword's point, or pistol's mouth, or anywhere!" In cases of this sort, the chivalry does not often vindicate itself in its favorite fashion. As long as there is a lurking suspicion of a speaker's "responsibility," as the slang hath it, he is apt to be shouted down. His point made clear, he has a fair field, at least, if no favor. Mr. FOOTE continued:

"I have no idea of seeing my country's liberties cloven down, the Constitution and the laws of the country trampled under foot, and stand by quietly, submitting to that inglorious degradation, without raising my feeble voice in solemn exclamation against that unrighteous conduct. I dare the publication of that speech. I was glad to hear it, for I knew that such doctrines had been for some time smouldering in certain bosoms, and I was afraid there would not be sufficient manliness and frankness to disclose them. I wished the monster of treason to unfold himself to public view that he might be attacked, and, in all his monstrous deformity, put to death by the voice of freemen. [Encouraging cheers.]"

The effect of this vigorous philippic was as marked as it deserved to be. It was the first time that one of these sorry bands of crazy conspirators has had the truth told it in its own den, and the result has proved so satisfactory that we recommend most cordially to the conservative party at the South to repeat the experiment. They have lain silent long enough. When the Spratts and McArdles and Boyces are preaching treason to the people, inculcating perjury on jurymen as a sacred duty, and openly recommending piracy as a patriotic sort of occupation, it is high time for their decent neighbors to let their minds be known, and save the South and the whole country from the disgrace which these incendiaries are endeavoring to bring upon them. And the right way to do it is to follow them into their rendezvous, confront them on the spot, and assail them with even a little religion, a little morality and a little law.

THE BRITISH YACHT IN NEW-YORK.—Our yachtsmen have cordially welcomed a Scottish visitor, who has just dropped anchor in our harbor, and will, doubtless, do everything in their power to make the visit of Mr. TENNENT a counterpart of the agreeable experiences of Commodore STEVENS in English waters, with the single exception that it will not be their fault if the *St. Ursula* carries back to England the prize which the *America* brought away. Nevertheless, our English cousins took their beating so handsomely that should Mr. TENNENT resolve to enter his boat for the New-York regatta of the 2d of June, and outsail our native craft, we must prepare ourselves to bear up under defeat with equal high-breeding and good sense. One advantage, we observe that Mr. TENNENT—who by the way is a Scottish gentleman of Glasgow—has already secured, which may be of great use to him in case he determines on competing for the New-York honors. That well-known yachtsman, the enterprising editor of the *Herald*, has taken up our Transatlantic visitor with great earnestness, and will, doubtless, give him such instructions in regard to the passage of Plum Gut as shall effectually prevent his falling into the wake of the too famous *Rebecca*. With a judicious attention to the counsels of so experienced a navigator, and a few private conferences with the leading members of the Yacht Club, Mr. TENNENT will soon find himself as much at home on the North River as on the Clyde.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning another interesting series of letters from our Special Correspondents in Mexico, setting forth the condition of affairs in that unhappy Republic, and enabling the American people to form a clear and reliable judgment as to her prospects and necessities. According to present appearances her prospects are gloomy enough. The Clergy seem to be the main reliance of the enemies of Liberalism, but thus far they have nearly everything their own way. Our Vera Cruz Correspondent sends us a budget of valuable and reliable information concerning the Foreign Debt of Mexico and the Conventions by which her Custom-house dues are seized for its payment.

With marked good sense the Washington *States* urges the Administration to give its best attention to Mexico, instead of vainly looking after Cuba; and says, very truly, that we have ten-fold more interest in exercising control over Mexico, so far as to establish a just and well-intentioned Government, than in the acquisition of that much-coveted island.

A certain class of journals are sure to raise the cry of fillibustering whenever it is proposed to give any countenance or encouragement to the cause of law and order in the neighboring republic. What they really insist upon is that our duty as a foreign power in respect to Mexico requires us to permit her to be distracted by revolutions and internal fighting for all time to come, as she has been for twenty years past. Any assistance which we might render, by moral means or otherwise, toward the establishment of good government there, would, in their eyes, be rank piracy or something worse. But such is not the view of reason and common sense. The importance of the Mexican question cannot be overrated. We have now a splendid opportunity to extend our influence in such a manner as to bring the greatest advantage to ourselves, while conferring the highest benefits upon the Mexican people. This magnificent achievement of national policy requires none of the measures of war or conquest. It is purely a work of peace and good will. He who would take territory from Mexico is not the friend, but the enemy of the proposed policy. Mexico must belong to the Mexicans. We do not wish to acquire her domain; but our object is to make her a good neighbor, peaceable, industrious, thriving and respectable, with whom we can communicate, socially and commercially, for our mutual advantage. Is there any odor of fillibustering in this? Is it wrong in any possible way? On the contrary, is it not the best manifestation of neighborly kindness in our power to exhibit?

What we fear is, that the Administration, misled by the empty phantom of Cuba, will neglect the vastly more important matter of Mexico. We wish we could concur with the *States* in its belief that Mr. BUCHANAN is eminently qualified to meet the emergency. But if he will do so there shall be no backwardness on our part in awarding him due credit therefor.

SMITH O'BRIEN AT BOSTON.—It seems very difficult indeed for a foreigner to visit this country without meddling, to nobody's advantage and to his own hurt, with its internal affairs. Our guests from abroad seem to take it for granted that because this is a free country, everybody is at perfect liberty to take a hand in the regulation of its affairs. So they begin at once to lecture us on such topics as commend themselves most distinctly to their own prejudices or opinions. KOSSUTH made this mistake when he addressed the Germans here, and advised them to vote for the Democratic Party in 1852. MAZZINI, though he has not visited our shores, has blundered still more grossly, by declaring his adhesion to the party of the Abolitionists. JOHN MITCHEL'S imprudent eccentricities in this direction are so notorious as to be painful. SMITH O'BRIEN, the latest of our distinguished visitors, began so admirably as to inspire the hope that he would wholly escape the rock on which so many of his predecessors have split. The expectation, however, was unreasonable. Mr. O'BRIEN being in Boston could not resist the temptation of taking part in Massachusetts politics. He made a speech to his Irish fellow-citizens, which we published yesterday, and in which he censured very severely the two-years' amendment to the Constitution just adopted by the people, as being, not only unjust to foreigners, but highly prejudicial to the welfare of the United States.

Now this may be very true. As we have taken occasion more than once to say, we think these censures are substantially just. But Mr. O'BRIEN is not the man from whom they can come with the most propriety or the best effect. He is an entire stranger here,—knows nothing of the practical difficulties which beset the exercise of the elective franchise, and is, therefore, not qualified to judge of the propriety of this enactment. Indeed, he shows very clearly his incapacity to discuss the subject by imputing bad motives to those who favored the amendment,—alleging that it was done out of hostility to foreigners, and with the intention of preventing them from coming to the country. And his general ignorance of our affairs, as well as of this particular subject, is well illustrated by his speaking of the amendment as one which extends the disqualification of foreigners "beyond the period fixed by the Constitution of the United States." That instrument, as all who attempt to discuss the subject at all should know, fixes no period of naturalization, and still less of voting,—the first being left to the legislation of Congress, and the last to the action of the several States.

Mr. O'BRIEN'S interference in this matter cannot do the slightest good, and is only calculated to perpetuate prejudices and hostilities which should be permitted to die away. Those of his countrymen who have made this country their home are much better qualified in every way to discuss the subject than he can be, and they ought to be left to the exercise o their own judgment upon it.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF ALL THE CROAKERS?—In the whole course of our journalistic experience, we do not remember a time before the present when there have not been heard dismal croakings from the great grain-producing regions of damage to the crops, and predictions of a scarcity of our great staples. The weevil the frost, the blight, the drought, or some other cause, has always been active somewhere, to destroy the hopes of the farmer, and stimulate speculation; but at the present time there is a remarkable concurrence of good reports, and encouraging rumors from every part of the country in relation to the crops. The wheat, the grass, the corn and the fruit promise a rich harvest for the cultivator of the soil, giving employment to all laborers, increasing the tolls of canals, the freights of our shipping and the receipts of our railroads; keeping down the prices of the necessaries of life at home, affording the West the means of paying its indebtedness to the East, and the East a surplus to send across the water to its creditors there. It is early to talk about the crops, but in this great country of ours while in one part of the Union the farmer is engaged in putting his seed into the ground in another the planter is gathering in his harvest. In Georgia and South Carolina the wheat harvest has already commenced, and the reports from both States are highly encouraging. In a few weeks the wheat harvest will commence in North Carolina, and on the state of the weather during the next two months millions of value are depending. There may be smut and rust yet to blight the prospects of the wheat growers; but thus far there have been no discouraging rumors even, and the prospects of a lively foreign demand for our grain, give increased importance to the great question of the growing crops.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND IN PHILADELPHIA.—It is a darling theory of the Philadelphians that their city is in all respects the equal of New-York. Accordingly, they are surprised and shocked to find such a disparity between the value of lots and houses in the two cities. The prices paid in New-York seem astounding to their sober apprehension; they have no idea of the value of such property in New-York. In Philadelphia there are fine houses and stores already built, with an abundance of commodious vacancies to construct more. But there is little demand. Real estate—the most desirable in appearance—cannot be sold at anything like its supposed worth. Houses erected a few years ago at great expense, and in the best style, will not bring their cost, or any sum approaching to it.

In this state of things our good-natured brethren of the rectangular city turn their eyes hitherward. It is their expressed reliance that New-York capital will flow to Philadelphia. As an inducement they talk of the advantageous position of their town in reference to the Western trade.

We fear they must be disappointed. Our capitalists will hardly look for a better place than New-York in which to invest. If they are mistaken in this notion of theirs, Philadelphia logic will hardly set them right. They are wrong-headed enough to imagine that the largest, most prosperous, and most rapidly-growing city in America is the one where capital is surest to find profitable employment.

A SMALL MISTAKE.—A correspondent, who declares himself to be a daily "reader of the TIMES," and adds the tautological assurance that he is "a lover of the truth," bitterly complains that we have violated the rules of "fair play" by withholding from the public Lord DERBY'S Address to the Electors of Buckinghamshire. He is not at all surprised that the *Herald* and *Tribune* should be guilty of such abominable conduct, but pays the TIMES the compliment of scolding us for falling into the like wickedness. We accept the compliment with modest satisfaction, but must decline the censure. We have never published Lord DERBY'S address to the Electors of the English county which Mr. DISRAELI has the honor of representing, for the simple reason that Lord DERBY has never made any address to the said Electors. Our correspondent has been misled in consequence of the bad practice, to which he pleads guilty, of reading the *Evening Express*. In that journal, Mr. DISRAELI'S very brilliant plea for his own re-election, which had been duly published in the TIMES of May 16, was reproduced on the evening of the same day as a speech of Lord DERBY. If our correspondent will abandon the dangerous habit of spoiling his intellectual digestion with the *Express*, he will probably so far recover the tone of his mind as not again to be deluded into the notion that Peers of Parliament are called upon to talk themselves into their legislative seats like mere mortal commoners.

Academy of Music.

"Don Giovanni" attracted a fine house, last night, in spite of the weather, which somehow always manages to be unpleasant whenever there is anything "classical" going on. The cast of the opera was certainly a justification of all the manager promised. PICCOLOMINI, as *Zerlina*, sang the music excellently, and acted with supreme naturalness. It is her best part, and we doubt if there is any one who can fairly be called her equal. Youth, and the quick inspirations of a nature naturally arch and vivacious, are precisely what are wanted for the character. Heretofore we have been addicted to mature *Zerlinas*, whose juvenility has been a rather solemn and sudden sort of thing. AMODIO, as *Masetto*, acted with much spirit, and displayed a pretty fancy for pirouettes. A stupendous *pas* in the first act brought down the house, and secured an encore. Musically considered, Signor AMODIO was not quite so remarkable, being, in point of fact, a comparative stranger to the score. Still, AMODIO was good and amusing. PADDI made her *rentrée* as *Donna Anna*, and displayed all that dramatic power for which she is remarkable. Mme. STRAKOSCH, as *Donna Elvira*, sang carefully and well. Signor BRIGNOLI, as *Ottavio*, was good, and obtained a well-merited encore in *Il mio tesoro*. GASSIER, as the *Don*, excellent. Signor JUNCA, as *Leporello*, sang the music better than many of his predecessors, but was by no means great, dramatically. The Signor is altogether too much of a gentleman for the sneaking servant. He looks like an impoverished nobleman reduced to service.

MR. MILLS' CONCERT.—We direct attention to the concert to-night at Niblo's—Mr. MILLS' first in America. A number of distinguished artists assist, and Mr. MILLS will play some of the most remarkable piano productions of the present day.

Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail Steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 12th inst. for New-York *viâ* Havana, at which port she arrived at 9 A. M. of the 14th, after a rapid run of forty-eight hours from city to city; left Havana evening of same day for this port and arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock last evening.

The *Quaker City* brings 174 passengers, $118,000 in silver specie, and a full cargo for this port.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

Stock of Sugars on hand 280,000 boxes. Freights were improving.

Health of the city and island good.

The *Quaker City* experienced strong northerly winds on the passage from Havana.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.—There were no proceedings of interest at the City Inspector's Office yesterday. In the morning Mr. SCOTT, the Mayor's Secretary, was placed in charge, with some policemen, who had directions to let people pass in and out, but not to let any of the books and papers be disturbed. The routine business of the office is carried on as usual by the clerks appointed prior to Jan. 1. Mr. MORRON, (late City Inspector) was in his late private office during the day, and had a consultation with Ex-Judge EDMONDS. It is understood that he will appeal to the General Term from the decision of Judge ALLEN. In the meantime applications for the removal of offal, dead animals, and for the removal of bodies from the City for burial, are granted by the Mayor. There was a considerable gathering of the late City Inspector's Ward officers about the office during the day, but there were no attempts at disturbance.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 M.—Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. CORNELL, Drs. ROCKWELL, MILLER and GUNN were present. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival at Quarantine of the brig *John Bagshaw* from Rio; all were well on arrival. In view of the confined condition of the departments having charge of street-cleaning and removing night soil, Dr. MILLER offered a resolution directing that these subjects should be referred to the Mayor and Comptroller, to devise a plan to accomplish the work. The resolution was adopted. To guard against unfair monopoly in the business of lighterage at Quarantine, the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Commissioners was amended by inserting after the words, "FANCHER and MCCREERY" "and such other parties as the Health-Officer may deem expedient for the interests of Quarantine."

MORPHY.—The superb chess board made for the Morphy Testimonial is completed, and was on exhibition at TIFFANY'S yesterday. It is composed of ebony, pearl, silver and gold. The design and workmanship are considered most tasteful and appropriate.

Death of Alexander von Humboldt.

The *Canada* brings sad verification of the singular prophecy, uttered a year since by Baron von HUMBOLDT, in regard to the probable period of his own death. A remarkable presentiment that the year 1859 would be the end of his life, found casual expression, and has been fulfilled. Our dispatches this morning announce that the venerable *savant* expired at Berlin, on Friday, May 6, in his 91st year.

FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was born in Berlin Sept. 14, 1769. His father, Major VON HUMBOLDT, held the office of Chamberlain to FREDERICK the Great, and the early years of the son were passed under the tuition of CAMPE, on the paternal estate at Tegel, near Berlin. In 1788, when in his eighteenth year, ALEXANDER entered the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with his brother WILLIAM; remained in that institution for two years, and was then transferred to the University of Gottingen. In the latter, he made the acquaintance of the naturalists BLUMENBACH and FORSTER, and through the friendship of these distinguished men, was enabled to cultivate his natural tastes for scientific study. The brothers quitted college in 1789. WILLIAM had conceived a fancy for political life, and departed for Paris. ALEXANDER, whose education had been especially directed with a view to employment in the Government mines followed the bent of his inclinations for travel and discovery, and, in company with FORSTER, made his first scientific journey to the Rhine, through Holland, and to England, early in the ensuing year. His first literary production, *Mineralogical Observations on some Basaltic Formations of the Rhine*, was the fruit of this journey. Returning home, he was sent to Hamburg to acquire a knowledge of commercial affairs, studied bookkeeping at an Institute, afterwards removed to Freeburg, and became a student in the Mining Academy, where he remained until 1792. In that year, at the age of 23 years, he was appointed Superintendent of Mines in Franconal, an office which he held for three years. During this period, he zealously prosecuted his mineralogical and botanical studies, and made various experiments on the physical and chemical laws of metallurgy. In 1795, he resigned his office, in order to devote himself to the subjects of scientific research which had always been present to his mind. The plan of his great American journey seems to have been suggested during the period of his early intimacy with FORSTER; and having freed himself from the cares of public duty, he set himself in earnest to the necessary preparations for that expedition. The first step was a series of scientific explorations in different parts of Europe, undertaken with a view to enlarging his experience and improving his powers of observation. He made several visits to Switzerland and the mountains of Silesia, and afterwards assumed the burden of an official visit to Prussian Poland. This yearning desire to see strange lands and to devote himself to scientific exploration, is well described by himself in the opening chapter of his *Personal Narrative:*

"From my earliest youth I felt an ardent desire to travel into distant regions, seldom visited by Europeans. This desire is characteristic of a period of our existence when life appears an unlimited horizon, and when we find an irresistible attraction in the impetuous agitation of the mind, and the image of positive danger. Though educated in a country which has no direct communication with either the East or the West Indies, living amid mountains remote from coasts, and celebrated for their numerous mines, I felt an increasing passion for the sea and distant expeditions. Objects with which we are acquainted only by the animated narratives of travelers have a peculiar charm; imagination wanders with delight over that which is vague and undefined; and the pleasures we are deprived of seem to possess a fascinating power, compared with which all we daily feel in the narrow circle of sedentary life appears insipid."

Serious preparations for the journey to America were not possible, in consequence of family causes, the death of his mother, and the disposition of the paternal estates, until the year 1797. In that year HUMBOLDT supplied himself with ample means for his new enterprise by the sale of the large inheritance which had fallen to him, and set out with his brother for a preliminary journey to Italy. On reaching Vienna, however, further progress was found to be impracticable, in consequence of the war then raging between France and Austria, and ALEXANDER passed the Winter of 1797-8 in Salzburg. In the following Spring, receiving intelligence of the contemplated expedition of BAUDIN, intended for the exploration of the Southern Hemisphere, he hastened to Paris, but was again fated to meet with disappointment. The expedition was abandoned, and HUMBOLDT saw no immediate prospect of carrying his enterprise into effect. During his stay in Paris, on this occasion, however, fortune favored him in one respect. He became acquainted with BONPLAND, his future companion to South America, who had been appointed to the *corps* of naturalists to accompany BAUDIN'S expedition. A close friendship sprang up between BONPLAND and HUMBOLDT. They entered together on a career of preparatory study, and HUMBOLDT united at the same time with the celebrated GAY-LUSSAC in a series of experiments on the atmosphere. In the Fall of 1798, HUMBOLDT, accompanied by BONPLAND, went to Marseilles with the intention of embarking for Egypt, to join the scientific *corps* which accompanied the army of NAPOLEON. But another disappointment awaited him. The Swedish frigate in which he had been offered a passage, had been delayed by a storm, had put into a Portuguese port to repair damages, and could not sail until the following Spring. After a delay of two months, the two friends, disliking the prospect of inaction in Marseilles, resolved to spend the Winter in Spain, and proceeded to Madrid, taking astronomical and barometrical observations by the way.

This journey to Madrid proved a hit. After three successive disappointments, HUMBOLDT found himself in a position far better than any he had hoped for. The Prime Minister, URQUIZO, a man of enlightened sagacity, lent a willing ear to the memorial presented by the disappointed traveler, supported the project, overcame obstacles, and obtained for HUMBOLDT enlarged privileges for undertaking a voyage to the New World and the Phillipine Islands. "Never," says HUMBOLDT, "had so extensive a permission been granted to any traveller, and never had any foreigner been honored with more confidence on the part of the Spanish Government." HUMBOLDT, accompanied by BONPLAND, left Madrid in May, 1799, for Corunna, where the corvette *Pizarro* lay, ready to receive him. The vessel was bound to Havana and Mexico, but her Captain received orders to touch at the Canaries, and allow the travelers time to ascend the Peak of Teneriffe. HUMBOLDT was now thirty years of age. The delays and disappointments which he had been compelled to encounter had not only better fitted him for the task he had undertaken, by affording him leisure to enlarge his stock of knowledge, but had furnished him in BONPLAND, an able assistant and a fast friend. HUMBOLDT has touchingly recorded his sensations, as he found himself fairly in the way of realizing the hopes of years. The vessel touched at the Canaries, the travelers ascended the Peak, recorded their observations, narrowly escaped capture by British vessels, and departed for Havana. A malignant fever which broke out on shipboard, however, occasioned a change in the destination. The vessel bore away for Venezuela, and the travelers met a favorable reception in that province, where they arrived in July, 1799. They immediately began their explorations, the history of which is familiar. The exploration of the Orinoco, from which so many interesting discoveries resulted, was undertaken in November following. Some months were passed in general observations upon the seacoast, but in February, 1800, HUMBOLDT, still accompanied by BONPLAND, struck into the interior, traversing vast plains under a heat so intense that the journey was made chiefly by night, and on the 4th of April, after enduring extraordinary hardships, entered the Orinoco. On the 10th of April the travelers began a canal exploration of that river, voyaged on the Rio Negro and the Cassiquiare, and finally reached the tributary streams of the Amazon. The extension of this voyage to the mouth of the Amazon was fortunately

years. In the Spring of 1805 he accompanied his sister-in-law to Rome, and spent part of the ensuing Summer at Albano, with his brother WILHELM. Their society was at that time still further enriched by the presence of Mme. DE STAEL, SCHLEGEL, and SISMONDI. An anticipated eruption of Vesuvius led him to Naples, in company with GAY LUSSAC, and he was fortunate in being able to witness the grand outbreak of the 12th of August. After completing his observations he proceeded to Berlin, and did not return to Paris until 1807, when he established himself there permanently, to superintend the publication of his works.

HUMBOLDT's journey through Russia, Siberia and Tartary was his next great enterprise. It was begun in the year 1828. His companions were EHRENBERG and ROSE. The results were, like those of his American journey, extremely valuable to the science of physical geography. At his suggestion a regular system of meteorological observations was established in Russia by order of the Emperor; and during the twelve years which elapsed between the publication of his *Asiatic Fragments* (1831.) and his *Central Asia* (1843,) HUMBOLDT was in constant communication with Russia, and was regularly furnished with the results of the system of observation which he had instituted.

In September, 1830, HUMBOLDT was sent to Paris by FREDERIC WILLIAM III., with a diplomatic mission to acknowledge LOUIS PHILIPPE and the new dynasty. He was sent a second time in 1831, and on his return visited Weimar, and spent a few hours with GOETHE, whose death occurred in six months afterwards. In the year 1835 he was called to mourn the loss of his brother WILLIAM, who died on the 8th of April, and whose literary executor he became.

Since 1842, HUMBOLDT has resided chiefly in Berlin, devoting himself to science, and carying on an enormous correspondence, which continued nearly down to the day of his death. The frequent acknowledgments of the labors of the young generation of scientific men, which have appeared from his pen, within the last four or five years, are a sufficient indication of his untiring zeal and well-preserved age. His elaborate work on physical science, entitled *Kosmos*, was interrupted in 1828, but resumed in 1842 on an enlarged scale, and occupied much of his time during his late years. Five volumes of this production have been published. His other principal works were his magnificent *Collections* on all subjects of science, published at great cost: the *Personal Narrative*, *Views of Nature*, *Views in the Cordilleras*, *New Spain*, *Journey to the Ural*, and *Central Asia*.

SPORTING NEWS.

Return Match between Ethan Allen and Lantern.

ETHAN WINS THE RACE—THE FIRST HEAT MADE IN 2:24¼—THE SHORTEST TIME ON RECORD—GREAT CROWD ON THE COURSE—EXCITEMENT, BETTING, &C.

The great race at Union Course between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern* for $10,000, which has been the chief topic of conversation with those who delight in trials of speed between fast horses ever since the match was made, "came off" yesterday in spite of the weather. Such a crowd, and of such materials composed, has not visited that Course since the last contest between these horses, which, it will be remembered, was terminated by the withdrawal of *Lantern* on account of an injury which he sustained, and by the decision of the Judges that the latter horse was distanced after *Ethan Allen* had trotted around the Course at his leisure without him. The race was to take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A few hours earlier there "might have been seen" solitary horsemen and horsemen in company with other horsemen, light wagons and heavy wagons, open barouches and covered carriages, hotel stages and City omnibuses chartered for the occasion, sulkies and buggies, and, *cum grano salis*, every manner of movable structure whereof cognizance is taken in the vocabulary of the manufacturers of wheeled vehicles, all wending their way to Union Course. They went freighted, for the most part, with precious burdens. There were pugilists and gamblers, Aldermen and Justices, gentlemen who live by their wits, gentlemen who live on their money, and individuals who exist without the former and without any apparent means of obtaining the latter; clerks in the departments of the City Government, and Custom-house officers without number. Happy were they who proceeded thus to the Course—far happier than those who waited for the cars. The Long Island Railroad Company had determined in advance that as many passengers as could be glued together in a single train of cars not nearly large enough to accommodate them should be permitted to buy excursion tickets for this occasion. To be squeezed unmercifully was the ordeal which all who went by this route were compelled to pass through. In the rush for tickets at the ticket offices each man was embraced *per force* by all around him; each was crushed pushed and smashed through a narrow door into the inclosure where the cars were waiting. All, except those who crossed the South Ferry and took seats an hour before the advertised time for starting, insinuated themselves by dint of much pulling, hauling, elbowing, and, in some instances, fisti-cuffing, into the well-loaded cars. Many stood up gasping for breath, welded in, jellied and bruised between those who before and behind lunged against them while the train was in motion, while they passed through the long tunnel at a snail's pace, with the the windows closed, catching for breath in a foul, close, tobacco-smoke-laden atmosphere, and proceeded still slowly on a journey which should have been completed in much less time; and not a few regretted, when the end of it was reached, tha they had ever started to go to the races. The corpulent gentleman who unwisely trusted himself in that crowd suffered intense agony. He speedily became tired of waiting, till nearly half an hour after the hour at which the train should have started elapsed before it emerged from the noisome inclosure at the dépot; but he had bought his ticket, and he knew it was too late to return. In the tunnel, in language more emphatic than elegant, he requested gentlemen not to smoke unless they wished to smother him. In puffing and blowing, he vied with the engine till the journey's end was reached, and when he alighted from the cars he was left far behind in the race for the entrance to the Course and eligible positions inside. It was 3 o'clock when the train reached Union Course, and it had begun to rain; and lest they should be too late for the sport, and that they might place themselves under cover as soon as possible, the railroad passengers were clamorous in their endeavors to effect a speecy entrance. Some difficulty was experienced at first in procuring tickets, and a few impatient ones tore down some of the boards from the fence, and entered at the breach. Others climbed over the fence, but the majority, after waiting awhile, were enabled to squeeze themselves in at the legitimate entrances.

There were probably seven or eight thousand people inside. The grand stand was full, the course in its vicinity was lined with people—among them the "Benicia-Boy," TOM HYER and others—and the grassy inclosure within the race-track was vexed with carriage-wheels and beaten with horses' hoofs. It was considerably after three o'clock when the race-horses were brought forth, each harnessed with another horse to a skeleton wagon. It was not to be "a trot in double harness," in the common acceptation of the term; *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern* were to do the trotting and their mates were to gallop around the course, with traces shortened so that the latter should carry all the weight that was behind them. A great deal of money had been bet on the race before the day arrived, and a great many more bets were made on the spot. Bets, in the ratio of $100 to $25, had been offered in favor of *Ethan Allen* and taken; and on the ground, before the first heat, the odds were $100 to $60 in his favor. All sorts of rumors prevailed. Some said *Ethan Allen* "lacked bottom;" in a well-contested race, best three in five, as this was likely to prove, he was pretty sure to fall behind. Others said he was not in good condition. Others again distrusted the offers of his backers, and believed that it was not to be a *bonâ fide* race. The result proved that all these were greatly mistaken.

Some time was spent in scoring, and three false starts were made. GEORGE SPICER, who drove *Lantern*, could not hold him, and at each start he broke into a full run. At length HORACE JONES took the reins and with SAMUEL MCLAUGHLIN behind *Ethan Allen*, both horses were brought well up to the starting point, and "Go!" was shouted from the Judge's stand. *Lantern* had the inside of the track and *Ethan Allen* was a little behind at the start. *Lantern* broke badly just beyond the first quarter, and *Ethan Allen* took the inside of the track and opened a wide gap between himself and his opponent. He kept several lengths ahead, *Lantern* most of the time on a gallop, until on the home stretch *Lantern*, brought down to a trot again, made an astonishing effort, and though *Ethan Allen* was pressing forward at a splendid pace, closed up the gap and the horses came in neck and neck, amid the shouts of the spectators. The time made in this heat was 2:24½, the quickest time, in double harness, on record. Some thought *Ethan Allen* was half a head in advance when the horses passed the Judge's stand. The Judges announced "A dead heat." The excitement while the horses were on the home stretch was intense; it was not equalled during any of the heats that followed. Immediately after this heat, $100 to $80 was offered in favor of *Lantern*, and was freely taken. After twenty minutes rest the horses were brought up again for the second heat, and after two false starts—*Lantern* each time breaking—they are off again, *Ethan* on the inside of the track. *Lantern* soon breaks and *Ethan Allen* shoots ahead. They continued several lengths apart as before until on the home stretch *Lantern* again endeavors to take the lead, but this time unsuccessfully. A loud shout announces that *Ethan Allen* has won the heat, and presently the Judges suspend a black board from the Judges' stand, on which the time is written, —2:27¼. The winning horse was only half a length ahead. The track, which during the first and second heats was in excellent condition, was now becoming very heavy, and the rain, which till now had fallen lightly at intervals, began to descend steadily. The effect was apparent in the third heat, which was run in 2:40. *Ethan Allen*, starting a little ahead on the inside of the track, kept ahead during the whole heat during part of which, as before, *Lantern* was on a gallop. The drivers were spattered with mud from head to foot. *Ethan Allen* was beautifully handled, and *Lantern* was driven exceedingly well throughout.

The next was a dead heat—time 2:35. On the third quarter *Lantern* passed *Ethan Allen* and took the inside of the track. *Ethan*, now a length or two behind, overtook his opponent on the home stretch, and the two horses came in abreast. It was claimed that *Lantern* was the least bit in the world ahead, but the Judges decided that it was a drawn game. The last heat was contested closely; but *Ethan Allen* had the inside and kept it coming in, with *Lantern* at his shoulder. *Ethan* won the heat in 2:35, and thus won the race.

The recapitulation is as follows:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Wednesday, May 18—Match for $10,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in double harness to wagons:

S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. s. *Ethan Allen* and mate	0	1	1	0	1
H. JONES, b. g. *Lantern* and mate	0	2	2	0	1

Time: 2:24½; 2:27¼; 2:40; 2:35; 2:35.

The result of the race did not disappoint the majority of those who witnessed it. The gait and demeanor of the winning horse was the subject of a great deal of praise. Still, it was conceded that *Lantern* labored under some disadvantages, and, for the most part, acquitted himself exceedingly well. His driver had never before driven him, and the heavy, slippery track was more disadvantageous to him than to *Ethan Allen*, because he is a horse of longer stride, and takes fewer steps in the course of a mile than the latter.

Mr. JOHN PERRIN, 72 years of age, who was to have ridden his horse 20 miles within an hour, for $1,000, did not ride because of the unpleasant weather. Immediately after the great trot, a rush was made for cabs, wagons, and stages, and by 7 o'clock there were as many pugilists, gamblers, and aldermen in the City as there were in the morning.

Miscellaneous.

DINNER OF THE RACKET CLUB.

The members of the Racket Club held their first annual dinner, last evening, at their rooms in West Thirteenth-street. Some thirty gentlemen were present, and the occasion was one of marked enjoyment. Speeches were made by Mr. D. L. SWIDAM, who occupied the Chair in the absence of the President, Judge SUTHERLAND, Dr. ELLIOT, Mr. THAYER, of the *Post*, Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, and others. The Club is comparatively young, but numbers 150 members and is still increasing. Its object, the encouragement of physical exercise, is certainly one which merits all possible support. There is nothing which young men need more than the habits of exercise which such clubs as this are calculated to form,—and as they are under the control of gentlemen of high character and are under stringent regulations, they are free from the objections to which many of the bowling saloons and billiard rooms of the City are obnoxious. The building occupied by the Racket Club is well adapted to its uses,—having a large court inclosed, in which the game is played, with rooms for fencing, boxing, &c. Once a week ladies are admitted, and scores of them are frequently present to witness the playing.

THE BILLIARD CHALLENGE—SEEREITER TO PHELAN.

JOHN SEEREITER, of Detroit, writes a reply to MICHAEL PHELAN's declination of the new billiard challenge. It is addressed to *Porter's Spirit*, and enters into elaborate explanations of the circumstances of SEEREITER's defeat. Three points are made, as follows:

1. The fact that Mr. PHELAN put upon the table upon which the match was played, a cloth of exceeding and very unusual fineness. I had never played upon a cloth of anything like such fineness, and felt that the unaccustomed run of the balls upon it would be a serious detriment to my game; but my friends, too confident to be particular, persuaded me to make no objection to the cloth. Could I have had ten days' more practice upon it, I am satisfied that I could have made a larger average by at least five in a hundred.

2. The balls were of very unequal weight, so much so that I was all through the first thousand points in getting accustomed to them. I cannot estimate how much I lost in that way. I honestly believe that I lost at least two hundred points by it. It may be said that as to the cloth and balls, they were as fair for one as the other. I answer that they were selected and brought on here by Mr. PHELAN, and it is not likely that he went out of the usual course to his own detriment.

3. Mr. PHELAN knew my game well, having attentively watched my three long matches with CHESTAL, while, on the other hand, I knew nothing of his tactics or style of game. Every billiard player will appreciate the decided advantage which he had over me by this, both with reference to his preparatory practice and in the actual encounter.

The following is personal, SEEREITER evidently disbelieving the reports of PHELAN's ill-health:

I have one word to say as to Mr. PHELAN's health and practice. So long as his rheumatism and want of practice were constantly kept in the newspapers, as a shield behind which to retire in case of defeat, their being so displayed was a mere question of taste, and personal to himself; but, when he still parades them as a plausible ground for enhancing the glory of his victory, and aggravating my defeat, I must say that I think such a course extremely unmanly, and that, as to the matter of fact, he was in both better health and better practice than I was. It is well known that he prepared himself by constant, systematic practice with one of the test carom players in the United States, while I was compelled to get all my practice with men whom I had to discount and double discount at the full game. He was, also, not merely well, but in the most full, robust, and perfect health, as was remarked by all who saw him here. On the contrary, I was not at all well that evening, but kept my feelings to myself, and asked no favor, nor do I now on that account. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SEEREITER.

JUNE RACES ON THE ECLIPSE COURSE.

Porter's Spirit, of this week, says:

"We are informed that all the horses which have thus far arrived, are doing well, and promise an exhibition of their best powers. *Tar River*, the famous four-miler, and *Slasher* and *Don Juan*, who lead off with the heavy weights in the Jockey Club Handicap, are likewise reported in excellent 'case,' and a bruising race may be expected for that prize. *Don Juan*, 6 years, who carries the maximum of 114 pounds, is at present the favorite, notwithstanding the low imposts on the imported English colt and filly (three-year-olds) which, respectively, carry 75 and 72 pounds. These horses, which for a while were not doing well, have latterly been improving, and their trainer entertains a hope that he will have them 'fit' on the day set down for them to run. The best of feeling exists towards them in all quarters, and a very general desire exists, outside the parties directly interested to the contrary, that they should win. This sentiment results from the very liberal and handsome manner in which the American horses, taken to England by Mr. TEN BROECK, have been treated on all sides, in their efforts for victory upon the English Turf.

The second day of the races, Friday, June 3, will introduce the incomitable *Tar River* and the 'slashing' son of *Childe Harold*, whom many think the natural successor to the honors of *Nicholas I.*, and the best horse of the day. These 'steeds of dreadful note' will appear in the Great Union Post Stake, at four-mile heats."

MR. TEN BROECK'S HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The *Arago* brings an account of the first day's running at the Chester Meeting. Mr. TEN BROECK has had a victory with his English filly, *Belle*. The London *Times*, in its telegraphic notice of the betting of the 3d, on the "Cup" race, which was to come off on the day of the sailing of the steamer, announces *Prioress* as advancing in the betting.

Belle, one of Mr. TEN BROECK's English purchases, recently beat *Prioress* and *Olympian* in a private trial, and remarks that notwithstanding this, Mr. TEN BROECK is still backing *Olympian* (beaten by *Prioress* for $500, the other day,) for the Chester Cup. Mr. TEN BROECK intends to hold *Belle* and *Prioress* back for future races, or, perhaps back them at the post.

Mr. HARLAN, now in England, writes that he has received $300 from friends out West, to put on *Prioress* for the Chester Cup, but adds that she will not make the investments, as he thinks she has no chance, and it would be doing them injustice.

CRICKET.

The following is a list of the Cricket matches to be played this season:

May 25, at East New-York, St. George's Club *vs.* East New-York Club.

June 4, at Bridgeport, an eleven of St. George's *vs.* the Bridgeport Academy.

June 8, at Philadelphia, St. George's Club *vs.* the Philadelphia Club.

June 15, at Hoboken, St. George's Club *vs.* the Bridgeport Club, with COMERY, H. WRIGHT, and LILLYWHITE.

July 6, at Montreal, St. George's Club *vs.* Montreal Cricket Club.

July 20, at Hoboken, St. George's Club *vs.* Philadelphia Club, (return match.)

Aug. 10, at Saratoga, St. George's Club *vs.* all Canada.

THE RING.

TOM SAYERS has accepted the challenge of AARON JONES, now in this country, for the championship of England, and a deposit of $250 a side has been put up to bind the match, in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life in London*. There is nothing new in relation to the challenge of HEENAN.

The Detroit *Advertiser* learns that seventy fugitive slaves lately arrived in Canada by one train from the interior of Tennessee, probably the largest number that ever escaped in one company. The week before, companies of twelve, seven and five were safely landed, making a total within about a week of ninety-four.

Lawrence University, Wisconsin, named in honor of Amos Lawrence, who contributed $10,000 to found it, has lately met with the misfortune of losing one of its buildings by fire, and now appeals for aid from the East.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Yesterday afternoon a panic seized the children in Public School No. 1, corner Concord and Adams streets, caused by a false alarm of fire, and had it not been for the coolness displayed by the Principal and teachers, must have resulted in the loss of life. The excitement, we understand, was caused by a cat which had a fit and ran wildly among the children. Several boys leaped out of the windows under the first excitement, but, fortunately, on one was hurt.

INQUEST.—Coroner BENNETT yesterday held an inquest at Bay Ridge on the body of an unknown man, found in the bay in that vicinity. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. The deceased had on a brown overcoat, gray pants, silk vest, black cravat, thick woolen stockings and shoes. On his person was a silver watch, and a card admitting Miss CAMERA as a visitor to the New-York Almshouse.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The Anniversary of the Eastern District Sabbath Schools took place yesterday. A part of the programme was not carried out on account of the rain. The children assembled in different churches, and listened to addresses, and in the evening a meeting of the friends of the cause was held, when addresses appropriate to the occasion were made.

DISEASED PORK.—A resident of the Eighth Ward was arrested yesterday for selling a diseased hog to a butcher on Hamilton-avenue. The accused will be examined to-day.

WATER RATES.—The Water Board propose to submit to the Common Council for approval the Water Rates, the same as adopted by the Croton Board, in New-York.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 28, 45, 57, 58.

A destructive conflagration occurred in Marietta, Ohio, on the 12th May, breaking out in Mr. Brennan's warehouse. Twenty buildings were burnt, comprising the principal part of the business section of the town. Loss about $30,000. The principal sufferers were Nye & Huntington, loss $5,000 insurance $2,000; Bosworth, Wells & Co., loss $12,000, insurance $8,000; S. R. Turner, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors and all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $70 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 339 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States.

Catarrh.
Dr. GOODALE still continues the successful treatment of this disease, in all its varieties and phases, at No. 5 Bond st., New-York. Persons who are yet incredulous as to relief and cure of this malady, may be assured from a personal interview that they may be permanently and radically cured. Those who have resorted to the various "specifics," including little pills, without benefit, are the subjects most desired.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the Inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES & FRAMES,
GOLD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
NO. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER ST.

Clocks. Clocks.—Marble, gilt, porcelain, bronze and oak wood cases, suitable for the parlor, library or bedroom, in great variety; also candelabras, &c., to match. For sale by
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 547 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Removal.
The depot for the sale of
THE AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK
Is removed to No. 73 Liberty-st., two doors east of Broadway.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous,
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladies Pleased.—Free, easy, light, beautiful, and cheap articles should be purchased and a good stock at that, such as gaiters, boots, slippers, for walking and promenade, in country or city. Ladies going in the country, go with your children to CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., where is the best, prettiest, and cheapest stock of feet covering in this city.

A New Sensation!—Novelty is magnetic, and the remarkable elegance of the Spring Caps for gentlemen and boys, just produced by WHITE, the Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, renders his new store the grand centre of attraction in this department. Remember, No. 216; under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Young men can learn their proper pursuit for success and happiness, and parents how to train their children for virtue and usefulness, by obtaining an examination from FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & E. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

METSON—OUTCALT.—On Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, the Rev. WM. W. METSON, of Ghent, N. Y., to SARAH MARIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Jacob Outcalt, of Three Mile Run, N. J.

KEELER—LOCKWOOD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. Joseph Anderson, EDWARD S. KEELER of New-York, to Miss SARAH E., only daughter of Capt. Edmund Lockwood, of the former place.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 18, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, aged 60 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 177 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Port Chester for interment.

GAINES.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 17, LILLIE, daughter of Stephen W. and Martha R. Gaines, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 290 Henry-st., New-York, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, EUGENIE BROWN, only daughter of MORTIMER and MARTHA ANN BROWN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 18, Mr. PINCUS KING, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 19 Perry-st.

LIVINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 17, Mrs. C. F. LIVINGSTON.

Relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 174 Duane-st.

RAYMOND.—On Wednesday morning, May 18, of consumption, O. W. RAYMOND, eldest son of the late Capt. Raymond, aged 28 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Second Company National Guard, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Harbinson, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

THUSLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 17, GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of George and Harriet Y. Thusland aged 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 91 Prospect st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

BORRUM.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, of a lingering illness, SUSAN, wife of Henry Borrum, aged 57 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Nostrand av., near Myrtle-av.

LITTELL.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, May 17, R. DUMONT LITTELL, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday forenoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Union Place, Hoboken, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Moravian Hill Cemetery, Staten Island.

LE FEVRE.—At New Rochelle, on Wednesday, May 18, suddenly, MARY SOPHIA, only child of P. C. Le Fevre, commander of the U. S. M. steamship *Vanderbilt*, aged 3 years, 6 months and 24 days.

Due notice will be given in this paper when the funeral will take place.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES, &c.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now opening *the most magnificent assortment* of goods ever imported into this City, remarkable for their
EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE;
Consisting in part of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, MANTLE CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARISIAN STATUARY, VASES,
and GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
attested by the STAMP OF THE ROYAL FACTORY; among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILLIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
We have also a most extensive assortment of
MIRRORS, SILVER WARE,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
which we are determined to sell at *prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction* to customers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

REMOVAL.
E. & J. GOULDING,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
LACES, FLOWERS, &c.
Have removed from No. 12 John-st., to No. 525 Broadway, three doors above the Hospital.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

MAY 18.
GREAT SALE
OF
CHALLIES AND LAWNS
THIS WEEK,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
Nos. 80 and 81 Chambers st.
THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO ATTEND.
Prices range lower than any quotations yet made.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
Agents wanted.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S
Article on
"THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE,"
Will appear in this week's
INDEPENDENT,
Published on THURSDAY MORNING at
No. 5 Beekman-st.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

SPALDING'S
SPALDING'S
SPALDING'S
ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
IS WARRANTED:
1st. To beautify the hair.
2d. To curl the hair elegantly.
3d. To remove dandruff effectually.
4th. To restore hair to bald heads.
5th. To force the beard and whiskers to grow.
6th. To prevent hair from falling off.
7th. To cure all diseases of the scalp.
8th. To prevent hair turning grey.
9th. To cure the headache.
10th. To kill hair-eaters.
If you are not satisfied, try it. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park; Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.; Rushton & Co.; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and by dealers generally.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt No. 249 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle.

SILVER SOAP.—THIS UNIQUE PREPARATION for cleaning and polishing silver-plated ware, mirrors, marble, tin, &c., is most convenient and effective. It gives a finer and more lasting polish than whiting, with half the labor, and without soiling the fingers. For cleaning fine house paint, it is invaluable. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FURNITURE, FOLDING DOORS AND ALL kinds of furniture cleaned and polished, stains and scratches removed; done without removal of the furniture and without soiling the finest carpet. Address MARTIN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
At the new store No. 22 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.,
Coffee and Tea Urns, Cake Baskets,
German Silver Waiters, round, oblong and oval, 36, 24, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12 and 10 inches,
Egg Stands, Egg Boilers, Salt Stands,
Table, Dessert and Tea Knives,
Table, Dessert and Tea Forks,
Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons,
Fish Knives, Sugar Scoops,
Butter Dishes, a variety of patterns,
Butter Coolers, Water Coolers,
Wine Stands and Coolers,
Richly Chased and Plain Tea Sets, 6 pieces,
Sugar Dishes, Gold and Silver lined,
Water Coolers for Banks, Offices and Insurance Companies.
A beautiful assortment of Table Casters from $4 to $10.
Replating and Repairing done in the best manner and at short notice.
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his numerous friends to the above, and would ask them to favor him with a call at his new quarters, No. 22 John-st., to inspect for themselves his stock of goods, all of which are new, rich and beautiful, and at such prices as will suit all who may wish to supply themselves with good, useful, ornamental and fancy goods in his line.
Also on hand, a few styles of Communion Service, to which he would call the attention of the churches in and out of the City who are looking for the right spot to purchase, without having to pay exorbitant prices.
CALL AND SEE AT
No. 22 John st.,
WM. S. MURRAY.

SHORT AND CONCLUSIVE.

RANDOLPH, MASS., March 10, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your remedy for the Piles is performing all you promise for it. Please send me an entire set of your Specifics, for which please find inclosed five dollars. Yours, truly, B. WOODMAN.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 29, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have not as yet had an instance come to my knowledge in which your Remedies have failed of having the desired effect.
Yours, truly, N. H. PALMER.

LIMA, MICH., Jan. 27, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I bought a twenty vial case of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies over two years ago, of O. Grenville, Ann Arbor, and it has been my family physician ever since. G. C. PALMER.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty Remedies, in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or full case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.
Just received, Views for the Stereoscope of the Venetian States, Piedmont, &c. A large collection of Views, Groups, &c., received and for sale at wholesale and retail. Family Groups and Country Residences photographed for the Stereoscope. Stereoscopes from 75 cents to $5.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—AN IMITATION, the ingredients of which are very injurious to the complexion, has appeared of the famous Pastilles de Florence. It is necessary to caution against this attempt at imposition, for while the genuine preparation is a most admirable toilet article, the counterfeit should in all cases be avoided. The Pastilles de Florence of Mme. LEWENBERG & CO. bear the certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton the celebrated chemist, and the signature C. LEWENBERG. An examination of the label will secure the purchaser against fraud. It can be obtained at A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, and No. 820 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., and at all principal druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
HOUSEHOLD WORDS,
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS,
FOR JUNE.
Price 25 cents; subscription $3 a year.
CONTENTS:
At Work in the Dark.
Men in Masks.
Physical Force.
The Lucky Leg.
The Real Cock's Oracle.
An Old Story.
&c., &c., &c.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 136 Nassau-st.

NOW READY,
MOSAICS.
By F. SAUNDERS, Esq.
Author of "A Salad for the Solitary," &c.
12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
From the Commercial Advertiser.
A book for the Summer, by the sea side, or by the way side, and for the cheerfulest gleaming of the Winter fires.
From the New-York Express.
Studded with gems of thought, arranged with artistic taste.
From the New York Observer.
An admirable book for everybody; every page furnishing something new and old, striking, peculiar, pleasant and profitable. The learned and unlearned will be delighted with it.
From the Chicago Journal.
It contains rare bits of philosophy, thoughts, generous and genial, and passages of true poesy.
From the Century.
The Mosaic worker fits in brilliant bits of thought from the old Elizabethan poets to the newest magazinists—the wisdom of Bacon to the shrewdness of Douglas Jerrold.
From the New-York Churchman.
It is a charming book, full of quaint conceits, delightful humor and philosophical reflections.
SUNDRY NEW BOOKS.
HEADLEY'S, J

FOR SALE.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau st., and Nos. 23 and 25 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Corlies, Esq.; has a substantial stack of bank vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for the business, being near a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the Importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Drug and Leather interests. The terminus of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman-st and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan. 8 last.

The lower lot and building No 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years' lease to a first-class drug house, and the lot and building No. 13 Beekman-st ,will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-st , Nos. 128 and 128, not yet improved, upon which goods or entrance can be made; and the lot in the rear of this property, No. 45 Ann-st., about 170 feet in depth by 20 in front and rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offices command higher rents, and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds finished with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, in each of the following villages on the Hudson; at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with villas attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,300 to $30,000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

A GREAT BARGAIN—BROOKLYN HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE, VIZ.—The second in the row of eight new three-story bricks, on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av; also, the first of the row of ten new frame cottages, on Canton-st., (now called "Fort Green-place,") just north of Fulton-av. Both are within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars, and contain Nassau water, gas, vestibule doors, &c., and for style and beauty and healthfulness of location, are unsurpassed. The Canton st. lot is 20x100. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOS. W. LOWE, corner of Raymond st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE; THE brown-stone 4-story house No. 304 2d-av., near 19th-st; complete in every respect, and in perfect order, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted last Fall. Possession can be given June 1; terms easy. Apply to GRANT THORBURN, Jr., No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 408 FIRST-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; two-story frame building on the front and slaughter-house on the rear; lot 25 by 100 feet. Inquire of WILLIAM GROVER, Nos. 470 and 471 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HIGH-FIRST-CLASS stoop, four-story, brown-stone houses, well located on 23-av., corner 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13 000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTURAL designs for country houses complete for $6 each, at the architectural office, No. 953 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway The first lot is 20x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each: store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE front house No. 120 West 39th-st., with all the modern improvements; now being put in complete and thorough repair. For further particulars, &c., inquire of Wm. VENVILL, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, No. 113 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; contains 14 rooms, has bath, gas, and gas fixtures, &c.; will be ready on or before 1st of June; rent $850 per annum. Apply at No. 30 6th-av.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE PARLORS ON BROADway, with pier glass and gas chandeliers, suitable for club rooms or light and genteel business. Apply at No. 767 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 78 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter the lower part for a store, if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD AND 155th-st., an elegant gothic cottage and coach-house, with 16 lots of land, and a great variety of fruit and flowers, Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 187 HENRY-ST., No. 222 East Broadway, and No. 47 Clinton st. Apply at No. 200 Clinton st., from 12 to 2.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IT IS three-story and basement, completely furnished in the finest order, and situated near Madison square; contains seven bedrooms, bathroom, closets, hot and cold water, gas, &c., &c., and has a beautiful yard; to let for two years to an unexceptionable tenant on moderate terms. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let to a gentleman and wife, with all the convenience for housekeeping; terms quite moderate. Apply, for three days, at No. 247 West 20th-st.

HALL TO LET—23 BY 51 FEET, ON THE 2d floor of Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., for musical rehearsals or other evening use, or for Sabbath services to proper parties. Terms reasonable for anything permanent. Inquire in the piano-forte warerooms on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE IN the country, with garden and fruit-trees; distance not over 20 miles from the City, and rent not to exceed $120 per annum. Address, for three days, L. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FOR THE SUMMER or a year, a small furnished house for a small family; a suitable house house can find a ready occupant. Location must be good. Best reference given. Address, stating terms, for two days. APPLICANT, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A NEAT FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE wanted in Brooklyn for a small private family; will be well taken care of; family only four. Wanted for 6 or 12 months; would take it for the year if preferred. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, Real Estate Insurance Broker, No. 168 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, plow and woodland, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The buyer would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, IN Scarsdale, Westchester County, bounded by the Bronx River on the west and by post-road on the east, about fifty minutes' ride from New-York, and five minutes' walk from depôt. Inquire of WM. PINKNEY, No. 40 Exchange-place. Frame house and barn on the premises.

NEW CANAAN.—A FINE LITTLE FARM OF 30 acres, one mile from the village, and bounded by Five-Mile River; handsome house, 35 feet front, with verandas; good out-buildings, workshop, &c.; 150 apple-trees in bearing. Ambrotype view of house at our office. For sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Fine-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE. —Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 880 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. —For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Plume situated 4¾ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most delightful region of country, adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward: fine hot bed and asparagus bed: two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring, never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., 39 elegant oil paintings by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice house, large and filled; shed and carriages; cows of superior breed, hogs and poultry

For particulars and view of place, apply at No. 44 Exchange-place, to JAMES W. WINTER, or to the owner on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the farm lately belonging to John P. Treadwell, deceased, containing about 73 acres. The property is delightfully situated at Great Neck, overlooking the Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound. It is in good cultivation, and has on it a dwelling-house, barns and other out-buildings; is 18 miles from the City, with daily communication by steamboat and also by stages connecting with the Flushing Railroad. Churches within a short ride, and beautiful country residences in the immediate vicinity. To those who wish to combine beautiful water scenery, convenient communication with the City, healthy air and good neighborhood, this property offers many advantages. For further particulars, application may be made to either of the undersigned executors.

R. E. THORNE, Great Neck; JAMES UDALL, at Williams & Potter's, corner South and Fulton sts.; WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing a wild, secluded spot in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about ten acres, extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 300 quince, 300 grape vines, half an acre of raspberries also pears, plums, cherries, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries &c., all in bearing. Also, many fine old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam-ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway; or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—PASSAIC VINEYARD—A beautiful property, only 9 miles from New-York, 35 acres of choice land, fronting 600 feet on the Passaic River, with two elegant terraces, stone steps, &c. The house, an Italian villa, is large and commodious, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., occupying an elevated position 600 feet from the river. The outbuildings are extensive, and include a comfortable farm-house. The vineyard contains nearly four acres of healthy vines, chiefly Isabella, yielding from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of grapes. Adjoining are peach and apple orchards, pear and cherry trees, and extensive strawberry beds. The location is all that can be desired for a gentleman's residence, being remarkably healthy, close to Newark and Belleville, and accessible to the City hourly

DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x35, built in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; is a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 14.

TO LET (FURNISHED) OR FOR SALE—A most beautiful villa, situated on the borders of the Lake of Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga, and 10 from Lake George. The neighborhood is unrivaled on the score of health and picturesque beauty. There is splendid fishing, shooting and boating; the house newly built, pleasure grounds, about two acres; fruit in bearing and growing, 17x21 feet; six bedrooms, spacious hall, butler's pantry, cellar, kitchen, wood-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house, and 104 feet of piazza, 7 feet wide. For terms, apply to J. LEATI, No. 31 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWROCHELLE—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing-Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable, &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x26; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. U. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 32x30, wing 20x36, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 24 acres of land, in the suburbs of the City of Rahway, Union County, N. J.—30 miles from New-York, with which there is hourly communication by railroad. There is on the place a large house, barn, and other outbuildings, with abundance of fruit trees, etc. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, on the premises, or at No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 13 rooms, with 1¼ acres of ground, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 360 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED IF desired, a two-story and basement brick house, nearly new, containing eight rooms, with garden planted, fruit and shade trees; within three minutes' walk of depôt and steamboat landing, in the the village of Hastings on the Hudson. Apply to J. READ, No. 120 Chambers-st., New-York, or GEO. MUNSON, on the place.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the Summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 8 rooms, bath, water-closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT EAST Chester, known as the Rectory of St. Paul's Church; 16 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at the Church.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the country, situated at Sloatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles from New-York City. A desirable location for City Boarders. Apply to JOHN QUACKENBUSH, at No. 24 Cedar-st., or to CHARLES D. WOOD, at Sloatsburg.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J. beautifully situated, with three-quarters of an acre of land; carriage-house, large garden, planted; choice variety of fruit and shrubbery; house large and convenient. 16 rooms, gas, furnace, &c. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling with eight rooms, very pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depôt and landing. Rent per annum $300, or $150 for the season. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, at Hastings, or at 215 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES, SITUATED IN THE village of Fordham, very convenient to the depôt of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. would be let for the Summer. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 167 Broadway, or THOMAS BRAINBRIGE, Fordham.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, a beautiful country-seat, 40 minutes' ride from the City. Price $15,000. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—14 ACRES, 22 MILES IN New-Jersey; new house and outbuildings; high ground and healthy; price $4,500. For full particulars, inquire of J. T. CARPENTER, No. 246 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL private family, having more room than they require, would let two third-story rooms, furnished, to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 49 Eleridge st., between Canal and Hester.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, on second-floor of house No. 66 Charles-st., fronting a beautiful park, with modern improvements; no other boarders taken; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply as above; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 59 Rivington-st.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, CAN BE had for a few single or married gentlemen. House has all the improvements. Within one block of the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 124 Spring-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms furnished and unfurnished. House first-class, and finely located, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; location near the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry—by a young man—where there are but few or no boarders. Address, A. B. C., Box 3,338, New-York Post-office, stating accommodation and terms.

BROOKLYN—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having a suite of three rooms on second floor in a genteel house, very pleasantly situated about eight minutes from Fulton Ferry are desirous of having two or three gentleman with partial board; breakfast to suit; dine at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Address E. W. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly repaired, is now open to receive guests on the European plan. A fine restaurant is also attached to the house, with either *table d'hote* at 6, or *a la carte*.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished,—with breakfast and tea, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or a small room, suitable for one, may be had for the Summer in a quiet private family, without children, in a neat cottage house on Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, on reasonable terms. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY a highly-educated young Parisian lady, (superior musician,) husband and mother, board in a respectable family, where lessons would be received in part payment. Country preferred. References exchanged. Address P. L., Box No. 186 *Times* Office. Can furnish their apartments.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST TWENTY-Second-st. would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board; rooms beautifully furnished, and table generously supplied; terms reasonable; references required. Address A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character a pleasant room, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by an elderly widow lady of quiet habits in a private family, not below Spring or above 14th-st. Undoubted reference given and required. Address, for one week, C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, New Bible House, care of W. Laws, Esq.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open, and having undergone extensive improvements, being enlarged and refurnished, the proprietor is now ready to enter into arrangements for the season with families and others who desire a pleasant location, near the City during the heat and dust of summer. The house is situated four miles east of Peekskill, forty miles from New York by the Hudson River Railroad, two hours; six trains a day each way. Carriages from every train to the house.

Being at the head of the Lake, 1,100 feet above tide water, in full view of the Highlands of the Hudson, with fine drives and pleasant walks in every direction, it is one of the most desirable and accessible summer retreats that can be found so near New-York.

Address W. PALMER, Peekskill Post-office. Refers to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; J. Winter, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.

PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THIS spacious and elegantly furnished hotel will be opened for the reception of families and Summer visitors on the 1st of June. The establishment will be so conducted as to insure the comfort and pleasure of its guests. The attractions of Islip as a Summer resort are too widely known to require recital. Arrangements have been made to place still and surf bathing, and daily excursions upon the Bay, within easy reach of the occupants of the Pavilion. Communication with the City twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, and horses and carriages supplied to order. For further particulars, apply to J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 54 Wall st., where a plan of the premises may seen, and terms for board adjusted.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday, 23d of May. These fine premises are now in process of being fitted up, and furnished with all the appliances of a first-class Summer boarding-house. Its picturesque buildings, with their dry, elevated position, beautiful shady lawn in front, numerous fruit trees and the near proximity of the New Jersey Midland Railroad Depôt, (within two minutes' walk,) render this one of the finest retreats anywhere to be found within 12 miles New-York City, with which it has communication by railroad six times daily. For board, &c., apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SUMMER BOARDERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A large and well-furnished house, consisting of four spacious rooms, basement and garret rooms, beautifully situated on a farm near the Hackensack River, on the Paterson plankroad, 4½ miles from New-York City, will be let to a respectable family during the Summer months. Vegetables, butter, milk, &c., can be had on the farm at reasonable terms, as well as stabling if necessary. A few rods from the house is a beautiful bathing and fishing place. Address A. F., Box No. 4, Hoboken, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in a handsome country house; location beautiful and healthy; near the bay; 40 minutes from South Ferry by Brooklyn City cars. The house has every convenience for comfort and retirement: fine views; stabling. Good City references exchanged. For particulars, inquire at 51th-st., 3d-av., left hand side, near Bay-ridge av., by South Ferry, Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDARHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st June. Additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY RESIDING IN Carmansville having three airy rooms, would like to meet with a small family of four or five adults; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 7, Carmansville Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD in a farm house can be obtained on the North River, where a few families are taken, by addressing Box No. 608 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME will take place on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the chapel of the institution, in 65th-st., east of the 1st-av. A collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expense of erecting the new building. Clergymen of different denominations are expected to be present, and the exercises will be interesting.

The Anniversary for the Colored Friends will take place on the Thursday following (the 26th inst.,) at the same hour.

Conveyances by the 2d and 3d-av. railroad cars every 3 minutes.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will meet in the Hall of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., next to the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, May 19, at 8 P. M. By special request, an essay on *The Sanitary Influence of Light* will be read by JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D. The report of the Committee appointed to procure the passage of an "Act for the improvement of the Public Health of the City of New-York" will be presented. The public are invited.

F. E. MATHER, President.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., (the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor.) The annual renting of the seats of this Church, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Columbian Literary Club will be held in the Chapel of the New-York University on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1859. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, F. B. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others

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Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

THE BRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

AEOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos. Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on instalments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood melodeons for $25; rosewood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 429 West Broadway, near Canal st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Dilton Hall, Astor-place, and 8th-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF PURchased immediately. Splendid rosewood 7 octave piano forte, short time used, a $400 instrument, manufactured by best City makers, round corners, carved legs, lyre, &c; full iron frame, beautifully ornamented. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 298 Madison st., near Montgomery.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY.

By order of the Supreme Court,
FRANKLIN BROTHERS
Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
the following described property viz.:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the westerly side of the Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts., and known as Nos. 114 and 116½, containing in breadth, front and rear, 25 feet, and in length on each side, 100 feet.

HENRY NICOLL, Referee.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c. &c., the property of a private gentleman removing to the country. J. W. PORTER will sell to the highest bidder for cash, without reserve, on THURSDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st, near 9th av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon, blue and gold, and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive descriptions; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; three solid rosewood centre-tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace and window curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings by native artists, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven-octave, elegant case, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an elegant and costly embroidered cover.

DINING ROOM—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid oak extension table, all polished in the best manner; marble-top fancy tables, mirrors, sofa beds, chairs in hair cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich china tea and dinner sets; costly silver ware, tea and dinner service, 24-inch salvers, cake baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor stand, superior table cutlery, &c.

CHAMBERS.—Costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 60 pounds, made to order, and in excellent condition; ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, towel racks, toilet sets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, hall stands, tea and dining tables, linen sheets, together with a large and desirable assortment of articles not mentioned. No postponement. Articles going out of the City can be packed at sale.

JAS. LYNCH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 21 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS BY LEADERS OF THE HIGHEST CELEBRITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a rare collection of Pictures by modern Artists of the highest celebrity, including Cabinet Pictures of the most extraordinary beauty and value by artists of the first class, which will be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser, including the "Falstaff Raising his Recruits," by Washington Alston, a fine cabinet picture, similar in size to his "Spalatros Vision" recently sold in Charleston at public sale for upwards of three thousand dollars; also Sheep with Lambs by Eugene Verboeckhoven, small and in his most delicate style of finish, together with rare specimens of art by Schlesinger Gottrecht, Obermann and others of Dusseldorf; "The Sand Merchant," an extraordinary performance by Henriette Ronner of Brussels, the recent exhibition of which in that city has obtained for her a reputation rivaling that of Rosa Bonheur; also, paintings too numerous to particularize, by leading artists of Holland, Belgium and England, purchased direct from the artists, in those countries, and which will be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The above are the property of I. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this city, who is leaving for Europe, and will be sold without reserve. The paintings will be on exhibition in our Galleries, with catalogue, three days previous to sale, and we assure the lovers of the fine arts a rare treat in their examination.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HORSES.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, May 20, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant span of light bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and warranted to trot together 12 miles the hour, the off horse can trot with ease in 2:16. Also, a light carriage and harness, City made. The property of a private gentleman.

Also an elegant span of fast Morgan mares, a span of beautiful long tail, thorough-bred Morgan mares, 6 and 7 years old, just from the country, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, very fine single horses, the near mare trotted last summer in 2:37, the span are warranted to trot together any time in 3:30. The above are believed to be as fine and valuable a span of Morgans as are in the country. Also, a beautiful, light double harness, by Trainer, and box wagon by Wood Brothers.

Also a dapple gray mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and is a splendid saddle mare, and free from blemish. Also, a light wagon and harness, City made.

Also, a lady's saddle mare. A long tail, black, saddle mare, 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and has always been used as a lady's saddle-horse.

Also, carriages, wagons and harness; one rockaway carriage, in perfect order; one square-box, two-seat wagon; one leather, shifting top wagon; bracket front and square-box road wagon, double and single harness.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Meeks, Chickering piano-forte, with a magnificent gallery of about 75 original oil paintings, by eminent artists,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN BROOKLYN.

By W. B. WESTCOTT, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock at No. 117 Henry-st, Brooklyn Heights, comprising the entire furniture of the house, which is first-class having been made to order by Meeks and other eminent makers, the sale of which will be absolute, without regard to weather.

CONSISTING, IN PARLORS, OF

Three elegant rosewood parlor suites, made by Meeks, and cost $600 each; Axminster and velvet carpets four large and costly Florentine mirrors, four splendid oval mirrors, chiffoniers, consoles in buhl work, marble top centre and side tables, rosewood marble-top etageres; rich embroidered curtains, rosswood piano-forte, by Chickering, of Boston; magnificent equestrian bronzes of Edward III. and Richard I; also, of various classic subjects, with a large and valuable gallery of paintings, selected by the present owner in Europe and this country, among which are the works of Cropsey, Mount, Lilley, Charles, Hart, Rossenberg, Lanier, Carena, M. Spencer, Eglio, &c., and form a collection worthy the attention of connoisseurs and artists, (every painting to be peremptorily sold.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

Farmers' and Citizens' and Phenix Bank stocks, Lenox, Merchants', Peter Cooper, Mercantile Marine, North River, Tradesmens', Columbian Marine, Irving, Great Western Marine, Kings County, Home and Harmony Fire Ins. Co.'s stocks New Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co.'s stock, Book Accounts, &c., by order of the assignee of McWolff. San Francisco County 6 per cent., Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent., Town of Fort Madison 8 per cent., New-York and Niagara Railroad 6 per cent., La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent., Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds. For particulars see catalogue.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 23. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, (which have been the regularly established days of sale for many years) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE SUPERB PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PERIAN, AND CHOICE PLANTS, now on exhibition at the Horticultural Festival Palace Garden Hall. E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, without reserve, on the evenings of FRIDAY, 20th inst., and SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above elegant articles. Among the paintings will be found the works of the following American, English and Flemish artists, viz: A. F. Sellows, A. H. Wenzley, Hy. Schaeffels, Doughty, J. B. Stearns, Blondell, Greatorex, J. T. Peele, J. S. Robbins, Dr. Coxi, Nicolie, Colonel J. Williamson, Sonntag, Van Erp, Hy. Steanwork, and many other distinguished artists, whose names will be found in the catalogue; also some fine pictures by the old masters. The above offers an opportunity seldom met with, to obtain really fine pictures, as they will be positively sold without reserve, as above. They will continue on exhibition every day and evening until the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT HIS STORE, NO. 61 Liberty st, THIS DAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock and positively the last sale of the season of standard roses, fruit trees, &c., &c., in every variety, just imported per ship *Corunna*, from Havre. Sold by order of and on account of Messrs. Charles Trufant & Co., of Paris. Grafted trees, apricots, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, &c., gooseberry, raspberry, currants, grapevines, &c., the whole comprising the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season, comprising some 1,000 lots, each embracing different varieties. The attention of connoisseurs and the public is called to the sale. Also pot plants. A fine assortment, 5,000 different kinds, verbenas, cuphæas, heliotropes, rose geraniums, horse shoe do, fish do, dahlias, fuchsias, ageratums, &c., the very choicest assortment of hardy climbing and dwarf roses, carnations, rosemarys, lavenders, and other fancy plants.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT NEW and second-hand furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., embracing carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, in brocade, brocatel, velvet, hair-cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany dressing-bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, Voltaire and easy chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, bookcases, oak dining-room furniture, of new and elegant designs; black walnut chamber suites, rosewood marble top side and corner etageres, with plate-glass backs and doors; rosewood and mahogany corner-stands, what-nots, book-racks, &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, THIS DAY (Thursday) May 19, at 10½ A. M., precisely, a large and fine assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, pier and mantel glasses ornaments, China, dinner and tea sets, French cut glassware, silver tea caskets, tea urn, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, ivory cutlery, &c., contained in the house No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th st, between Broadway and 5th-av. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. Cash deposit required of all purchasers, and the goods must be removed immediately. Sale positive, rain or shine. The parlors contain large rosewood suites, rosewood 7-octave piano, easy chairs, centre tables, bookcases, etageres, corner stands, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st, a large assortment of first-class custom-made furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, bookcases, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods can be boxed and shipped.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

MONDAY, May 23, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 79 Pier report-st., corner of Monroe-place, (the late residence of the Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.,) the large and general assortment of rich and costly furniture contained in the house, in excellent order and all of the very best manufacture

PARLOR—Splendid 7 octave piano, by Scherr, in rich ebony wood case, with stool to match and maroon French cloth cover; suite of elegant rosewood furniture, in maroon cloth, with linen covers, 8 pieces; rich maroon French cloth window curtains, embroidered white lace do., with silver plated cornices; superb silver-plated chandelier 8 lights, with rich crystal cut glass chains, prisms and globes; two girandoles to match; royal velvet carpet, gold bordered window shades, splendid French plate mantel mirror &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant oak extension table, buffet, lounge and chairs in green plush to match; artistic bronze and gilt chandelier, 5 lights, water slide, with globes and drops; splendid French plate mantel mirror and mirrors in doors, royal Wilton carpet, green and gold bronze window curtains, &c.

BOUDOIR—Splendid medallion French carpet, cost $175, and as good as new; two very rich blue and gold satin damask window curtains with arched cornices richly carved and gilt; bed curtains, walnut spring-seat couch, with mattress and pillows, sewing and arm chairs all to match, in blue and gold, splendid walnut bedstead, with superior mattresses and feather-bed; King's patent self-adjusting chair, in crimson plush; splendid bronze copy of Kiss' celebrated statue of "The Amazon," on marble pedestal—with a variety of small articles of bronze, Parian, China and Bohemian ware

CHAMBERS—Handsome walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich window and bed curtains, splendid plated and gilt China toilet set; valuable oil-painting, Brussels carpets, gas brackets, &c., &c.; and a good assortment of kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at salerooms on Saturday.

The above furniture may be purchased at private sale, at an appraised valuation, if taken entire before the day of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, MAY 20,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A Very Large Assortment of Good Second-Hand Furniture—Rosewood mahogany, walnut and painted, marble-top, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, pier glasses, &c. Many of the articles are in excellent order.

At 2 o'clock P. M.

Set of 4 very rich maroon and crimson satin damask brocatel window valances, with lace curtains, cornices and tassels, entirely new.

School Furniture—2 globes, 38 single desks.

Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, matting, oil-cloths, &c.

At 6 o'clock P. M.,

1 splendid rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Linden & Fritz, as good as new.
1 rosewood piano, by G. F. Holmes.
1 rosewood piano, by Davis Brothers.
1 rosewood cottage piano.
1 mahogany piano.
1 English silver mounted flute.
3 small flutes, 2 flageolettes.

At 8 o'clock P. M.,

The sale of fine gold Jewelry will be continued.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, PIANO-FORTE, VASES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence, No 26 West 15th st, near 6th av., all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suites of parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and silk velvet; Turkish and reception chairs covered in reps; one magnificent rosewood piano, 7 octave, pearl keys, and inlaid with pearl made by a City maker, and warranted for two years; two rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary; marble top rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' secretaire, finished with the most delicate style of finish, together with rare specimens of art by Schlesinger Gottrecht, Obermann and others of Dusseldorf; "The Sand Merchant," an extraordinary performance by Henriette Ronner of Brussels, the recent exhibition of which in that city has obtained for her a reputation rivaling that of Rosa Bonheur; also, paintings too numerous to particularize, by leading artists of Holland, Belgium and England, purchased direct from the artists, in those countries, and which will be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The above are the property of I. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this city, who is leaving for Europe, and will be sold without reserve. The paintings will be on exhibition in our Galleries, with catalogue, three days previous to sale, and we assure the lovers of the fine arts a rare treat in their examination.

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JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Hardware Trade Sale will take place at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 73 William-st. Included in the sale on (and to be sold for account of the Underwriters) is one cask cork screws, snuffers, high brass and metal candlesticks, plated spurs, sewing awls, shoe-tacks, &c., damaged on the voyage of importation. Terms cash.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, rich gilt China tea and toilet sets, vases, plated ware, britannia and all kinds of fancy goods, FRIDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 50 Catharine-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. Positive sale of 326 lots, the owner going to Europe. Retailers wanting bargains will do well to attend. No postponement, no reserve. Store to rent and fixtures for sale cheap.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR BOILERS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the foot of Cherry-st., East River, four second-hand boilers, landed from the steamship *North Star*, on the pier foot of Cherry st., East River; will be sold separately for cash. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Fourth sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
9.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
3.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Washington to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 10 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:30 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:20 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M. and 2:30, 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., to Jamaica.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
&c.,	&c.,	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT.
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

WHEREAS, THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Mortgage Deed for the purpose of securing the payment of Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, with the interest coupons thereto attached, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 342 to 343 inclusive, on the 8th day of July, 1858; and, whereas, also, the said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, on the 11th day of August, 1858, duly executed to the undersigned a Supplementary Mortgage or Trust Deed, for the purposes aforesaid, which was recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in the book of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 349 to 361 inclusive, on the 1st day of September, 1858; whereby, all and singular the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the city of Milwaukee, and running from thence to La Crosse, in said State, a distance of about two hundred miles, constructed and to be constructed, and also all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Madison, in said State, and running from thence by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, in said State, a distance of about two hundred and sixty-eight miles, constructed and to be constructed; and also, all the Railroad of said Company, commencing in the village of Columbus, in said State, and running from thence to Portage City, in said State, a distance of about forty miles, constructed and to be constructed; and all other Railroads, built or to be built and constructed by said Company, or which they have a right to construct, by or under any corporate or other rights, privileges or franchises granted or given to said Company by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, or from any other source, or in any other manner whatever; including all and singular the several tracts, pieces or parcels of land which constituted, or might thereafter constitute, the site of the roadways, turn-outs, engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings, and all the other lands and real estate which constituted or might thereafter constitute, or be part of or appertain to said railroads; and including, also, all and singular the lots, land and real estate whatsoever which the said Company owned, or might thereafter acquire by purchase, grant, gift or otherwise in the cities of Milwaukee and La Crosse or in the vicinity of either of said cities, and all improvements made or thereafter to be made thereon, and all rights of dockage and wharfage, and all other riparian rights and privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the various deeds of the same to said Company; and also, all and singular the superstructure of said Railroads, whether then made and constructed, or thereafter to be constructed, and all the engine-houses, workshops, depôts and other buildings and all other improvements on, or appertaining to, said Railroads, built or thereafter to be built and constructed; and, also, all and singular the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, and all the other equipments of every kind and description procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used on said Railroads, and all the materials, tools, implements and utensils, and other personal property procured, or thereafter to be procured for, or used in connection with, said Railroads; and, also, all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company of every kind and description; and, also, all and singular the lands granted, or intended to be granted, to said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under or by virtue of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, entitled "An act granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," and the Act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Oct. 11, 1856, entitled "An Act to grant certain lands to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads in said State,' approved June 3, 1856," together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said lands; and also, all and singular the bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts, causes of action, demands and choses in action of whatsoever nature, owned wholly or in part, by said Railroad Company on such day as the said Railroad Company might first make default in the payment of the principal or interest which might thereafter become due on any of the said bonds issued by said Company under said trust deeds or mortgages; and all the property, real, personal and mixed, of said Railroad Company then acquired and vested, or thereafter to be acquired and vested, together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Railroad Company as fully and amply as if said railroads had been entirely built, constructed and equipped, and the particular lands granted by the foregoing Acts of Congress and Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, duly designated and duly patented and conveyed to said Railroad Company according to the provisions of the said Acts—were conveyed to the undersigned to be held by him in trust for and as security to the bondholders of said Company for the payment of the said bonds with the interest thereon secured by said Mortgage Deeds.

And whereas, by said Trust or Mortgage Deeds, it was provided that if said Railroad Company should make default for the space of fifteen days in the payment of any of the interest warrants or coupons accompanying the said bonds as they respectively became due, or if default in the like period should be made in the payment at maturity, of the principal sum of money mentioned in any of the said bonds secured by said Mortgage Deeds; then, and in either of said cases, the undersigned, as Trustee, was authorized, in his discretion, to enter into and take possession of all and singular the Railroads and all other property, real, personal and mixed, covered or conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said trust deeds, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, and to take and receive the income and profits thereof, and to sell all and singular said Railroads and said other property, real, personal and mixed, with all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of said Company, covered and conveyed, or intended to be covered or conveyed, by said mortgage deeds, either at public or private sale; and, also, that on the written request of the holder or holders of said bonds then outstanding to the amount, in the aggregate, of one hundred thousand dollars, the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances for the purpose of paying the outstanding bonds and the interest thereon; but in case of any sale at auction, it was provided that notice of such intended sale should be published once in each week for three weeks at the least, in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in a newspaper published in the City of Milwaukee; and that on such sale the undersigned should execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers deeds and conveyances which should vest in such purchaser or purchasers all the estate, right, title and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the undersigned Trustee, and said Railroad Company of in, and to the said property, rights, liberties, privileges and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the 1st day of January, 1859, upon all of the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the Mortgage Deeds aforesaid, amounting to the sum of about ($70,000,) seventy thousand dollars, was not paid by said Company, when it became due, and said Company having made default in such payment for the space of more than fifteen days; and whereas also holders of said outstanding bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars, have duly requested, in writing, in compliance with said Mortgage Deeds, that the undersigned should proceed to make such sales and conveyances as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by said Mortgage Deeds, I shall expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, in conformity to law, at the Court-House in the City of Milwaukee, in said State, on the 19th day of March, A.D., 1860, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular, the said Railroads, and real, personal and other property, of whatsoever nature, covered by said Trust Deeds, together with all the said rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, and also all the corporate and other rights, privileges and franchises of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; or which may be included in, intended to be covered by, or conveyed or conveyed by said Mortgage Deeds, in order to pay the said outstanding bonds and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

Dated ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, April 23, same hour and place.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1859.

The above sale is further postponed to Saturday, May 21, 1859, same hour and place.

WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee.

MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1859.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall, D. R. Stanford,
James K. Whiting, Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford, Thomas M. Shepard,
Hobart Ford, Samuel A. Rollo,
Adam Stodart.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the

EXCURSION OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

Five Hundred Guests on Board—Meeting, Resolutions and Speeches—Dinner, Music and Dancing.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* made an excursion in the bay yesterday for the purpose of further testing the working qualities of her engines, the steering and other properties of the ship, but more particularly to afford to our citizens an opportunity to inspect and admire one of the finest specimens of a naval vessel which was ever built in this port. A large number of invitations were issued by Mr. WEBB to the merchants of the port, the United States Naval Constructors and Engineers, the ship-builders, conductors of the Press, and other professional gentlemen, who, with a large number of ladies, were on board. The early hour named for starting, (7 o'clock A. M.,) and the somewhat dubious appearance of the weather, no doubt deterred many from accepting the invitation. As it was, there were nearly five hundred persons in the party. Among these were Captain SCHESTAKOFF, the future Commander, with the other Russian officers; WILLIAM H. WEBB, HORATIO ALLEN, of the Novelty Iron Works; Chief Engineers MARTIN and EVERETT, Mr. NORMAN WARD. Messrs. DELANO and POOLE, United States Naval Constructors; WILSON G. HUNT, the Rev. Dr. PATTON, Captain MARSHALL and Mr. WILDER, Mr. HAUGHWOUT, JOSEPH HOXIE, GEORGE W. BLUNT, PHILIP HAMILTON and many others. Dodworth's Band, with twenty pieces, was engaged for the occasion. Shortly after 7 o'clock, the party being all on board, (with a few exceptions of tardy gentlemen who were just a moment too late,) the flag of the General Admiral of the Russian Navy was hoisted at the peak, and the ship steamed away from her pier, the band playing the Russian national hymn. As she proceeded slowly down the North River, salutes greeted her from the Cunard steamer *Persia*, at Jersey City, and from the English yacht *St. Ursula*, lying off the Battery. The courtesy was gracefully returned on board the *General Admiral*, by frequently dipping her flag. The bridge amidships was crowded by ladies and gentlemen who manifested the greatest interest in the movements of the ship, and in what was passing around them. The morning was "hazy," however, and there were many vessels anchored in the River, which obliged them to proceed slowly, and required the closest attention of Mr. MCGINN, the pilot, and of Captain CONSTOCK to safely thread the labyrinth of small craft which lay in the track. Having passed below the City, the guests dispersed themselves about to inspect the ship. The grand proportions of the vessel herself, as she towered a colossus among even the largest of the ships in the harbor; her tall, yet symmetrical masts, the immense Dahlgren and shell guns which lay upon their huge carriages on the deck, were all objects of admiration; but the special object of attention was the majestic, yet almost silent, movement of her engines. Here the company lingered longest, and were most profuse in the expression of their admiration. On account of the thickening fog, they were kept at a low rate of speed, not running more than twenty-five revolutions per minute, until she had passed below the Narrows. By 8½ o'clock the fog had become so thick, it was found impossible to proceed outside the bar with safety, and the anchor was let go opposite the "tail of the Bank," before they had begun to feel the influence of the heavy swell from the outside, which was caused by the long prevalence of an east wind. Many regretful remarks were made on account of this sudden termination to the pleasures of the trip, but others, more philosophical, greeted the fog as a friendly interposition against the qualms of sea-sickness. The band played lively airs, and a timely lunch, consisting of hot coffee and rolls, made the time pass pleasantly. Toward noon the fog lighted up, the anchor was weighed, and with a light breeze, the ship was headed up the bay, the tide being now too low to pass the bar. The frigate proceeded up as far as Quarantine, and then turning about returned over the same ground; in this way most of the day was passed, while the party on board occupied themselves in various ways. About 2 o'clock a handsome collation was provided on the berth-deck, the large lockers running fore and-aft serving as tables. The ladies were first accommodated with places, standing, after which the gentlemen, as they could find room, partook of the good things with appetites evidently improved by the sea air and other tonics which were liberally provided by Mr. WEBB, under the supervision of Messrs. VESEY & ORMEBEE. The table silver of Capt. SCHESTAKOFF, of a unique pattern, and including about one hundred pieces, was made by TIFFANY & Co. It is of an elegant pattern, being designed for the Emperor's entertainments, and cost about $4,000. It includes a splendid pair of candelabras, and a tea set of novel beauty.

The dinner over, a meeting was organized on the spar-deck, JOSEPH HOXIE calling on Dr. PATTON to preside, and he in turn, calling on Mr. HOXIE for a speech. A Committee were also appointed to draft resolutions, after which Mr. HOXIE spoke substantially as follows:

He thought it a poor return to be called on for a speech, because he had asked Dr. PATTON to preside; he thought, however, that his friend WEBB would build no more ships until he made a dictionary, because, while all else had improved, language remained as ordinary, and he felt unable to do justice to this, his last and noblest effort. There was no man who this day had seen this noble specimen of naval architecture who did not feel proud that WM. H. WEBB was our countryman, for no vessel in the world could compare with the one on whose deck they were now assembled. Russia should be justly proud of her naval architecture, for one of her greatest Emperors was a shipbuilder, and he who now presided over that mighty nation had shown his good judgment in coming to America for his model ship; and having done so, he had exhibited his further good sense in getting Mr. WEBB to build it for him. He felt prouder of the reputation of his countrymen than of an ALEXANDER, a NAPOLEON, or a CESAR. His (Mr. WEBB's) feelings, as he walked the deck of this noble vessel to-day, could not be described, while he could say to himself, "I built it." He had known Mr. WEBB from his boyhood, and he was his father's personal friend.

The rain here began to fall, when the Speaker put on his hat, remarking that he would now cover his venerable head as his locks were already sufficiently bleached.

Mr. BLUNT, on behalf of the Committee, reported the following resolution, which was read by Dr. PATTON, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to WM. H. WEBB, the builder of the hull of this superior ship of war, to HORATIO ALLEN, the constructor of her engines, to Capt. SCHESTAKOFF, and the other Russian officers, to Capt. COMSTOCK, and the other officers of the ship, we return thanks for their generous hospitality, and considerate attentions, and they bear with them, wherever they may go, our best wishes for their health and happiness.

HORATIO ALLEN, in response to a resolution complimentary to the Novelty Iron Works, referred in high terms of praise to the various gentlemen who had assisted in the drafting and construction of the engines.

The meeting then adjourned, and at the sound of lively music between decks, there was a sudden gathering of fair women and brave men, who concluded the festivities of the day by joining in the dance. These exercises were kept up until near the hour that the vessel reached her dock at the foot of Canal-street,—5 o'clock P. M. While coming up the bay the engine was worked up to 48 revolutions per minute, during which she logged 12 miles an hour.

The *General Admiral* will probably sail for Cronstadt about the middle of June; she will touch at Cherbourg on the way. She will go out in command of Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK, with Capt. CAVENDY as Sailing Master, Capt. FLETCHER as Chief Officer, and Mr. WILLIAMS, late of the *Adriatic*, as Second Officer.

Mr. WEBB and family also make a voyage to Russia in the ship.

We append the following description of the *General Admiral*, and of her engines:

The length of the spar deck is 307 feet; width, 55 feet; length over all about 325 feet; and depth to spar deck 34 feet. She has 44 side and two stern ports on the lower deck, and on the spar deck 30 side ports, four forward and four after ports. Her armament will consist of seventy forty-pound guns, and two large eleven-inch shell swivel Dahlgren guns. This size (forty-pounders) is peculiar to Russia, and the guns will be placed on the vessel on her arrival at Cronstadt. Her crew will consist of 800 men, and she has capacity to carry water and provisions for their sustenance for six months, and stowage for 1,200 tons of coal, and will not, when fully loaded, draw over 25 feet. The sheathing of the vessel is of cold-rolled copper, value $14,000. There were 5,150 sheets of copper, weighing 50,000 pounds, each sheet requiring 140 nails to secure it, so that 721,300 nails, weighing 8,000 pounds, were used in the coppering alone. The whole vessel, at the time of launching, weighed 3,680 tons.

The ventilating apparatus consists essentially of two tubes, each of about 300 feet in length and two feet in diameter, which command the whole ship, and are worked by two fanners. These have communication with the sleeping berths, the cabin, the hold, and every place where ventilation is required. The power is given by two small engines. This is the largest ship-of-war in which Dr. D. B. REID has ever applied his apparatus.

RIOT ON SHIPBOARD.—A very serious conflict occurred yesterday afternoon on board the ship *E. Z.*, Captain HOPKINS, laying in the East River, and bound to Schodiac. The affray occurred between the second mate and the crew, during which knives were freely used. The second officer has part of his nose bitten off, and is badly cut. Most of the crew are more or less injured. Officers CORNELL and WELSH, of the Harbor Police force, arrested five of the most prominent of them. Their names are THOMAS GILMORE, MICHAEL MCDONOUGH, JOHN HUNTER, WM. B. MORGAN, and JAMES WARREN. They were locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

Domestic Troubles of a Naval Officer.

AN ALLEGED LIBELOUS LETTER TO A BROTHER IN-LAW—CURIOUS CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

Captain JOHN S. CHAUNCEY, of the United States Navy, who lately commanded the frigate *Niagara* on her voyage to Liberia with the slaves of the brig *Echo* on board, has had a complaint of sending a libelous letter preferred against him by CHAS. HILLSBOROUGH. Mr. HILLSBOROUGH is a retired merchant, and a brother-in-law of Captain CHAUNCEY, they having married sisters. The following is a copy of the alleged libelous letter:

MAY 10, 1859.

C. HILLSBOROUGH, Esq.—*Sir:* Some days since I received a bill from you of three separate items, amounting to $31 25. Among these items I find a charge of $9 50 for liquors for Mrs. Chauncey. Who authorized you in taking the unwarrantable liberty with me of paying the liquor and grog bills of Mrs. C., when the husband was living in the same hotel with you, and without his knowledge, and without consultation with him? Did you not aid her in robbing me of my income during my absence, when I had left you a sacred charge? Are you not now her companion by day and by night, and giving her moral support in her wanderings from the home and affections of her husband? Your past and present conduct has not escaped the lynx-eyed suspicions of the world, and is the topic of unfavorable comment not only in the house but of the whole City. Time and truth, those certain friends, will yet overtake you and do you justice. The item of $20 appears to be a balance of $165 advanced to Mrs. Chauncey, contrary to my express injunction, delivered to you last Summer at the Clinton Hotel, and of which I have proof, and for the repayment of which by my brother, but a day or two after my return in the *Niagara*, you evinced such indecent haste, under a conviction, probably, of having been false to your trust.

I am advised that no responsibility attaches to me under the circumstances of your voluntary and unauthorized contributions to Mrs. Chauncey's unprincipled extravagance and depraved tastes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CHAUNCEY.

The complaint founded on the above letter was made before Justice WELSH, who saw fit to issue a warrant for the arrest of Captain Chauncey. The Captain demanded an examination, and the following is the evidence thus far taken:

Chas. Hillsborough, sworn—He resided at the Union-place Hotel; was a married man, but did not know where his wife resided; he had been acquainted with Mrs. Chauncey eight years; first became acquainted with her when she came to live in his family; she was then about thirteen years of age; she is a sister of his wife, and now occupies rooms at the same hotel with him; she lived with him off and on until her marriage with Capt. Chauncey; she has lived with him since her marriage; did not know the exact time of her marriage; could not specify any place where Mrs. Chauncey lived that he lived also; they (Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey) had been married about four or five months when he returned to the City, and went to the Clinton-place Hotel, where he lived at that time; could not say whether the Chauceys resided at the hotel all the time he was absent; met them at Richard Kimball's, in New Lebanon; next saw her at the Clinton-place Hotel; they had rooms on the second floor, fronting on Broadway; he had rooms on the first floor; the rooms they occupied at the Union-place Hotel were on the third floor, and his room was next; he had occupied it since the month of October, 1858; the rooms were taken for Mrs. Chauncey and family while the Captain was at sea; while at the Clinton-place Hotel the Captain sent for him, and said that he had some trouble—he had a fight with his wife, and had thrown an inkstand at her head, but expressed himself very sorry for what he had done; a short time after that, the Captain informed him that he did not want him, the deponent, to pay any attentions to his wife, and not to visit their rooms; did not visit the room again until the Captain sent for him, which was, perhaps, six weeks or two months afterward; saw Mrs. Chauncey nearly every day during the interval, sometimes in the parlor and in the restaurant; have met her in the street; never rode with her in a carriage; thought she visited his room during the interval mentioned; she was always accompanied by one of the children; she did not visit his room at any particular time; had no understanding with her about her visits; informed her of the Captain's request that he should not visit her; she might have visited his rooms about once a day; this was in reference to the time that he was at the Clinton-place Hotel; could not say whether Mrs. Chauncey came to his room at all during the six or eight weeks; did not keep an account of her visits; did not have any conversation with her about getting the Captain to withdraw his objections to his (deponent's) visiting her; visited Rockaway last Summer—[witness volunteered the explanation that it was at Capt. Chauncey's request;] Capt. Chauncey's family and himself had a cottage at Rockaway; Mrs. Chauncey, son and daughter were the Captain's family; he did not accompany Mrs. C. there; staid there one or two days, though he went up for three or four days; there were other persons occupying the cottage; she wrote deponent a letter that she was there; she did not, to his knowledge, write him, saying that she wrote to the Captain that she was going to New-Jersey; did not know that he had heard Captain Chauncey making inquiries as to where Mrs. Chauncey and her boy were during the first ten days of his visit to Rockaway; to the best of his recollection, he left New-York in the latter part of August, and Mrs. Chauncey was in Rockaway then; he was absent until October; went to Sharon, and the Captain and his family came there; did not write to Mrs. Chauncey that he would be at Sharon Springs at a certain time; had no idea of meeting Mrs. Chauncey there; was at the Springs about two or three weeks when the Captain and family came there; the Captain had sent his boy with him to the Springs; was there until the 1st of October; the Captain was ordered to sea during the time he occupied rooms in the same hotel with him; might have visited them there about two or three times; she was generally accompanied by some of the children; he left with the Captain when he was ordered to sea, and then returned to the Springs, at the request of the Captain, who had left his family in his charge; would swear that he had not visited Mrs. Chauncey's room once a day during their stay there; and, returning to New-York, he went back to the Clinton-place Hotel, and there took rooms on the second floor; her room pointed on Eighth-street; they both occupied the same rooms they had before leaving; Captain Chauncey was absent about three months, in command of the *Niagara*; he (Mr. Hillsborough) visited Mrs. Chauncey at her rooms during this interval every evening he was at home, which was perhaps two-thirds of the time; when he visited Mrs. Chauncey there was generally one of the children in the room; was never there as late as twelve o'clock at night to his recollection; Mrs. Chauncey also visited his room sometimes, and might have been in his rooms as late as ten o'clock at night, sometimes staying five minutes and sometimes an hour; she never staid until twelve o'clock, and never in deshabille; was never in her room during the Captain's absence, but gave up his own room to her when she was sick, and was in it while she was in bed; she was sick two or three weeks, until the time when her husband returned from Africa: he (witness) then offered to take a room elsewhere, but the Captain objected, and insisted that he should remain at the same hotel; denied being in the room while Mrs. Chauncey was in bed within a month before the Captain's return; did not know whether the Captain and his wife had roomed together since the former's return; was in Mrs. Chauncey's room, however, every evening that he was home, during the last three months; Capt. Chauncey had not been at home for the last three or four weeks; witness was in Mrs. Chauncey's room last evening; and so every evening during the last three or four weeks; the little boy was in the room sometimes; never put his arms around Mrs. Chauncey while she was in bed; did not recollect writing a letter to her from New Jersey since her marriage; did not know that his frequenting her rooms had been a subject of comment; never dined with Mrs. Chauncey in her rooms, and had never taken any refreshments with her; had also visited Mrs. Chauncey's room in the morning, generally before she got up, but went only to the door, which was never opened, called, received an answer, and then went away; was not certain that he knew Mrs. Chauncey's voice, but thought he could tell it from the little boy's; about a year ago he rode over to Brooklyn in a carriage with Mrs. Chauncey; he sent a bill to the Captain containing, among other items, one for liquors furnished to Mrs. Chauncey (the bill put in evidence). While the Captain was at Washington, in Nov., 1857, his attention was called to a paragraph in the Sunday *Dispatch*, referring to an alleged intimacy between Mrs. Chauncey and himself. (Copy of the paper put in evidence.) The Captain was almost continually finding fault with his wife; at one time they threw an inkstand back and forth at each other.

Q.—Who first threw the inkstand. A.—Capt. Chauncey.

Q.—Did either have a pistol? A.—Mrs. Chauncey had one.

Q.—Did she get it from your room? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Was it not your pistol? A.—I can't swear it was; I don't know whose it was; it may have been mine once.

Q.—Did Mrs. Chauncey live with you in R. B. Kimball's house in Seventh-street? A.—She did.

Q.—Did you, on one occasion while she was living there, strike her and knock her down? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not turn her into the street one night, and compel her to stay out all night?

The question was objected to, on the ground that the period referred to was prior to the marriage of Mrs. Chauncey to the defendant.

Counsel for the defendant insisted on its relevancy, and instanced the case of Smith and Carter in Pennsylvania, when the latter shot the former for having seduced his wife previous to her marriage. He believed he could prove that improper intimacy existed between Mr. Hillsborough and Mrs. Chauncey previous to her marriage with Captain Chauncey; that this intimacy had been kept up since marriage, and that Mr. Hillsborough had been base enough to call on Mr. Chauncey to pay the expenses incurred while debauching his friend's wife.

The plaintiff's counsel argued that the admission of such testimony would draw out the case to interminable length. He insisted that the whole thing was a most villainous attempt to malign a defenceless woman.

The question was overruled.

Q.—Did any two months elapse after your own marriage that you did not see Mrs. Chauncey? A.—I think not; the maiden name of Mrs. Chauncey was Culver.

Q.—Was Mrs. Chauncey married before her marriage to Captain Chauncey?

The question was objected to, and a lengthy and exciting discussion ensued between opposing counsel. It was urged for the question, that Mrs. Chauncey, previous to her marriage with Captain Chauncey, went under various names, and lived on intimate terms with various gentlemen, and that knowing these facts Mr. Hillsborough palmed her off on Captain Chauncey as a respectable and virtuous woman. Against the question it was insisted that a most fiendish effort was being made to blast the character of a woman, who was now lying at the point of death on account of her husband's cruelty.

The Magistrate sustained the objection.

Q.—Do you know a man named Jerome Haight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Chauncey once pass by the name of Mrs. Haight?

This question was objected to, and counsel for the defence urged its admissibility as a test of the credibility of the complaint. The question was overruled.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Chauncey once go by the name of Mrs. Paige?

This question was also objected to, and the objection sustained.

Q.—Did you not stop at the United States Hotel, at Saratoga, with Mrs. Chauncey once. A.—I did.

Q.—Were you not turned away from the Hotel, on account of the impropriety of your conduct.

Question objected to, and objection sustained.

Q.—Are you in the habit of writing anonymous letters. A.—I never wrote one in my life.

Direct examination resumed—Q.—What are the relative positions of the rooms occupied by yourself and Mrs. Chauncey at the Union-place Hotel? A.—Mrs. Chauncey first had a parlor and bedroom on the second floor looking out on Fourteenth street; my room was a large parlor next to her parlor; a little daughter slept with Mrs. Chauncey, and a little son slept in a bedroom adjoining; during this time Capt. Chauncey was absent at sea in command of the United States frigate *Niagara*; about three weeks before the Captain returned, Mrs. Chauncey was taken sick and I gave up my parlor to her to sleep in; sometimes I slept in one of the bedrooms opposite and sometimes up stairs; she was suffering from an attack of quinsy; she occupied my room about two weeks after Capt. Chauncey returned; I offered the Captain my room permanently upon his return, but he did not take it, saying he could not afford to pay for it; he urged me not to give it up, saying he would much rather I should retain it than have a stranger occupy it; when I resumed possession of my room Mr. Chauncey had a bed put up in his own parlor; Capt. Chauncey has been into my room frequently since his return from sea; the Captain left his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and a son, in my charge before going in the *Niagara*; he told me not to go to the Clinton-place Hotel, but that any arrangements I might make at any other hotel he would be satisfied with; I engaged rooms and board at the Union-place Hotel; on one occasion Mrs. Chauncey stopped for a week or ten days at the Clinton-place Hotel; his rooms were on the third floor, and mine was on the second floor; while there Capt. Chauncey requested me not to visit his room, as I had been in the habit of doing; he said he had received anonymous letters calling his notice to the fact of my visits, and that some one sent to him at Washington the newspaper paragraph referred to in my cross-examination; I told the Captain I would not visit his room any more; some time after this he sent for me to come to his room, which I did; he told me then he was sorry for having requested me to cease my visits to his room, that he had the utmost confidence in me, and should not give future credit to anonymous communications or paragraphs in the public prints; he asked me to resume my visits, my response to his apology and invitation to visit his rooms was a request that he would never speak to me again, as I did not wish to have anything to do with him: I recognize several letters produced addressed to me as being in the handwriting of Captain Chauncey.

The admissibility of the letters as evidence was discussed at length. The magistrate admitted them and they were read. Some were dated at Washington and some at sea. Each had reference to Mrs. Chauncey and the children, and Mr. Hillsborough was repeatedly thanked for his kindness and attentions to Mrs. Chauncey.

The examination was here adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of this body was held last evening, the President, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, in the Chair.

The report of Mr. EAGER, from the Executive Committee on the Normal Schools, proposing the organization of a daily Normal School for females, being the topic which at a previous meeting was made the special order for last evening, was taken up and debated at some length.

The subject was laid over for the purpose of permitting Mr. BENEDICT to ask the Board to take action on the report from the Committee on Annual Estimate and Apportionment, in the apportionment of the school moneys for 1859.

The several apportionments thus proposed, and the average attendance at each of the incorporated institutions thus proposed to be aided, are set forth in the following table:

CORPORATE SCHOOLS.

Name.	Average Attendance.	Amount Proportioned.
New-York Orphan Asylum	170	$1,464 67
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	682	5,875 91
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum	254	2,188 39
Mechanics' Society School	8	68 92
House of Refuge	613	5,281 43
Leake & Watts' Orphan House	169	1,456 05
Colored Orphan Asylum	233	2,009 46
American Female Guardian Society	55	473 81
Home Industrial School	181	1,559 44
New-York Juvenile Asylum	388	3,342 90
House of Reception of do	92	792 65
Ladies' Home Missionary Society	374	3,222 28
Five Points House of Industry	269	2,317 63
	3,488	$30,053 54

The average attendance at the Ward Schools is stated to be 51,392, and an appropriation therefore is asked, to the amount of $442,776 55.

The money to be appropriated for 1859 consists of:

First—An amount equal to the State quota, which amounts to (excluding Library money) $207,332 95

Second—An amount equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the City, say $265,497 14

Total $472,830 09

The total average being 54,880, the amount to be apportioned per scholar is about eight dollars and sixty-one cents, ($8 61 4-7.)

The report and accompanying resolution, providing for the apportionment, were adopted.

Mr. EAGER's report in favor of the organization of a Female Normal School was again taken up, and gave rise to a seriously prolonged discussion on a point of order.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met Tuesday afternoon at the usual hour. The Special Committee on fitting up the chamber were authorized to expend $25 for a clock. A large number of bills were sent in. Among them was one amounting to $2,300 for advances to Deputy Superintendent of Police, for contingent expenses since Jan. 1. Referred to Committee on Criminal Courts. The bills of Knickerbocker Ice Company, for ice furnished the various Courts, amounting in all to $437 87, were allowed, as was that of NORMAND MCLEOD, for $368 56, for supplies furnished the County Jail during April. H. BERRIAN presented a bill of $565 for services as assistant in the Supreme Court in 1853 and '54. Referred to Committee on Civil Courts. Twelve hundred dollars were appropriated to pay the expenses of sixteen pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for six months. Coroners JACKMAN, SCHIRMER, GAMBLE and O'KEEFE petitioned for the fitting up of a proper dead-house, where bodies of unknown persons might be kept for identification, and where inquests might be held. Referred to the Committee on County Offices. Mr. WISEMAN called up the Coroners' bills for *post-mortem* examinations performed by their assistants, amounting to $545. Mr. KENNEDY objected to paying them, on the ground that they should have been presented by the doctors who performed the work, and not by the Coroners. After some debate they were ordered to be paid, and the Board adjourned until 3 P. M., Tuesday.

[Advertisement.]
ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. to $1.
INGRAINED THREE-PLY, 90c. to $1.
THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS, 25c. to $1.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d.
CARTON MATTING at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 Fourth-avenue,
Near Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington

[Advertisement.]
INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED,
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyptheria is as rapid as it is fatal. A timely application of the Ointment neutralizes its virus by reducing its specific inflammation, and the Pills by their cleansing qualities expel it from the system. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depot, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE CARNIVAL.—During the recent Carnival at Leghorn, a man dressed as LOUIS NAPOLEON, and wearing a mask like him, appeared in the streets. He had in his hand a folio, labeled "The treaties of 1815." At every step he took he would tear a leaf out of the book, and present it to those he passed, on which would be found the following inscription: "Buy your hats and caps of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Anglo Saxon	May 21	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	May 21	New-York	Southa'n.
Fernside	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	May 28	New York	Cork.
Arago	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Edinburgh	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Borussia	June 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Canada	June 1	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Vigo	May 6	Cork	New-York
Canada	May 7	Liverpool	Boston.
North American	May 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 11	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	May 11	Southampt'n	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	May 17	Southampt'n	New-York
Hungarian	May 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Hammonia	May 18	Southampt'n	New-York
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	May 21	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Illinois	May 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Costacoalcoe	May 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	June 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Isabel	May 19	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18.

$500 Virginia 6s	97	100 Mich. Cent. R	b30 43
5,000 do	96¾	150 do	43
25,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	100 do	42¾
10,000 do	84	100 do	s15 42½
2,000 Cal. State 7s bds.	83	100 do	s60 42
1,500 City 5s, '60	98⅜	50 Mich. S & N.I.R.	s30 9¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs.	81	100 do	b60 9¾
4,000 E. R. 4th m. Bds.	43	15 do	10
6,000 E. R. C. Bds. 1862	81	100 M.S. & N.I G.S. nwk	32
1,000 H. R. R. 3d Mort.	97	50 do	b60 31¾
5,000 H. R. R. 3d Mort.	74	285 Panama Railroad	118
5,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	89½	50 do	s10. 118
6,000 M.C.R.R. 8pc 1st M. Sg. 2d. Con. Bs.	92	50 Ill. Central R	b60 57
1,000 Mich So 2d M.B.	57	300 Cleve. & Pitts R	7¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	81	600 Gal. & Chi. R'd	b60 64½
1,000 do	80¾	50 do	s60 63
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93	50 do	b30 aft 5 64
46 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	95¾	400 do	b3 64⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pfd	17	400 do	s3 64
100 do	b60 17¾	100 do	s10 64⅜
50 do	b60 17¾	100 do	s10 64½
300 do	b60 17¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R'd	27¼
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	b60 75	400 do	bnkw 27½
50 do	b30 75	100 do	nw 27½
138 do	75	100 do	anw 27¾
850 N. Y. Cen. R	72¾	200 do	27⅞
350 do	s30 72¾	175 Chic. & R. I. R.	69
950 do	72⅞	200 do	62⅞
150 do	s60 72	200 do	b60 62¾
150 do	s5 72⅜	150 do	s60 60
250 Erie Railroad	7¾	550 do	62⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R	s15 31¾	50 do	s10 63⅛
200 do	s10 31⅝	50 do	s5 63⅜
200 Harlem R.	b30 37	50 do	s5 63⅜
315 Reading Railroad	46¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	109⅝	300 N. Y. Central R	72⅜
4,000 do	109¾	450 do	72⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s15 83⅞	650 do	s10 72¾
2,000 do	84	200 do	s15 72⅞
75,000 do	s10 84⅜	50 do	s10 72¾
10,000 do	b10 83⅞	200 do	s3 72⅜
5,000 do	83⅞	600 do	s3 72¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91	50 do	s 2 72⅝
2,000 City 6s, '70	94	100 do	s30 71¾
7,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	93	100 do	b60 72
2,800 La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	16	100 Hud. River R	s15 31¾
20 Hanover Bank	90	200 Harlem R. Pref	37
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	95	10 Panama R	118
100 Pacific M. S. Co	75	300 Ill. Cen. R	56¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R	s15 27	50 do	56
300 do	27¼	750 Gal. & Chi. R	64
100 do	s30 27	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 60

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1 410 Gt. W. M. Ins. S. '57	65½	5 Mer. Mu Ins. Co	113¼
680 Union Mu. Ins. S. '58	63	5 do	113½
170 Sun Mu. Ins. S. '55.	68¾	10 North River F. I. Co	139
550 Sun Mu. Ins. S. '57.	62½	15 Clinton F. Ins Co	110½
280 Mer Mu. Ins. S. '58.	56¾	10 N. Y. In. F. Ins. Co	82¼
740 Com. Mu. Ins. S. '57.	61½	70 Col. Mar. Ins. Co	115½
4,000 Virginia 6s	97	5 N. World F. I. Co	101
2,000 Missouri 6s	84¾	10 Am. Express Co	85
1,000 Tennessee 6s	91	30 Manhattan Bank	140
2,000 Memphis City 6s	82¼	9 Bank State of N. Y	102
2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. 7s	42	10 Hanover Bank	90¾
2,000 Miss. & Mo. R. 7s	64½	10 Bank of Comm'h	98¾
1,000 C. St. P. & F. du Lac L. G. Bs.	6	8 Bank of New-York	107¼
10 Galla'in F. Ins. Co	87	30 Chatham Bank	86

WEDNESDAY, May 18—P. M.

The additional foreign news published this morning advising higher rates of interest abroad, and particularly at the Bank of England, where the minimum is now 4½ ℔ cent., caused some discussion in our Money market to-day, looking to a corresponding advance on this side. The change would just now be easy and practicable, so far as the ordinary business at Bank is concerned. No more favorable season of the year could be chosen for most of the regular mercantile borrowers. The question, in the present state of the market, is one of rate, rather than immediate supply. A good many of the Banks are inclined to refuse all paper better than 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and some of the large establishments hold out for 6 ℔ cent. at call. At the same time, the offering of strictly choice bills is not equal to the demand, and negotiations outside of Bank, and beyond the Bank practice in point of date, are still going on at 6@7 ℔ cent. In regard to loans on demand, the inquiry from the Stock Brokers is smaller than usual, and most of their wants are supplied with readiness at 5 ℔ cent. The Banks and Trust and other moneyed establishments that hold United States Treasury Bills bearing 4½@5 ℔ cent., overdue, are still withholding them from redemption. The export of Specie continues active, and will go on for some weeks no doubt at the rate of full two millions a week. But the supply from other sources is likely to keep the Banks easy, especially if they should generally refuse to cash long-date bills made against sales of Foreign Merchandise. This course would seem to be most politic, at present, while most of the Importers and other parties connected with the other side are inclined to strengthen their European accounts with prompt remittances, because of the immediate political troubles. These remittances are running chiefly upon very short sight Exchange on London. The Boston steamer mail, which is a heavy one, embraces more than the usual proportion of demand or 3 days' bills, and on London, as the favorite point even for the Continental remitters. The leading drawer in this way, through his facilities with the ROTHSCHILDS, is also the most prominent exporter, for the moment, of Gold Coin and Bullion, from which one of our cotemporaries has drawn the inference that he is buying up our Gold for Austria, because he was once the Austrian Consul in New-York! We apprehend, however, that the operation will be found to be a strictly mercantile one, for profit or loss, according to the good or ill fortune of the wealthy party on the other side, who, we believe, do their own underwriting. The money is not first borrowed here on 60-day credits, and the Gold bought up—as seemed to be the case at one time during the Crimean war—but it is paid in for sight Exchange to settle balances or engagements which have already accrued in Europe, which must be paid once, and which, from the present state of our money market, could never be paid more conveniently, in Gold of our production, if need be, than now. When the market changes to higher terms and money becomes more valuable and active in trade at home, the probability is there will be less haste to remit in advance of the maturity of these engagements. In reference to the wants of Austria *in Gold*, the pressure would seem to be doubtful upon any market, American or European, as her national currency since the war trouble is decreed to be *in paper*, which was not the case with France in the Crimean war. The present Austrian Consul in New-York, if we mistake not, re